

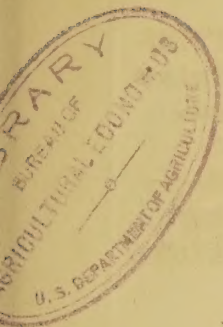


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101 - Arizona

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Arizona, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15 and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions and allowances may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Arizona, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Arizona.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

SHARECROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROP LAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of cotton.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except the acreage included in the cotton soil-depleting base. Such general soil-depleting base shall be determined by subtracting the cotton soil-depleting base from the total soil-depleting base.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the total soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of crop land excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a Class I Payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I Payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II Payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a

ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof, which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

GENERAL DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the general soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon the recommendation of the county committee and the State committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining general diversion farms.

DIVERSION FARM means any general diversion farm, or any farm with respect to which a cotton soil-depleting base is established.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Arizona at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein.

Sec. 1. General Diversion Payments. -- With respect to general diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the general soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States. 1/

Sec. 2. Cotton Diversion Payments. -- Payment will be made for each acre diverted from the cotton soil-depleting base on the farm in 1937 at the rate of 5 cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 35 percent of such base except that if such base is 5.7 acres or less, payment may be made for diverting all or any part of such base not to exceed two acres.

Sec. 3. Sugar Beet Payments. -- Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; Provided, That practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or

B. Both of the following:

1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935 and 1936, and

2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets;

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar, by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS.

Sec. 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates. -- Payment will be made for carrying out on crop land or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm.

The soil-building practices prescribed in this section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where in the determination of the State committee such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Payment will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage except that payments will be made for practices prescribed in items A, B, C, D, or E of Section 1 in addition to the practice prescribed in item H of Section 1 of this Part III.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. Perennial Legumes including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, white clover, ladino, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937 when good seed of an	\$ 4.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$ 2.50 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. Biennial Legumes (except sweet clover) including red clover, alsike clover, mammoth clover, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with: a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain: or hay.	\$ 3.00 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$ 2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
C. Perennial grasses including such as are approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, either alone or with a	\$ 3.50 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$ 2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. Mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses recommended by the State Ex- periment Station and approved by the State Committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$ 3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937 when seeded under either of the following conditions:	\$ 2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. Biennial and Annual Sweet Clover and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$ 2.00 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land under either of the following conditions:	\$ 1.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
F. Renovation of perennial legumes where perennial legumes have been established and are in need of cultivation for aeration, water percolation, noxious weed control, and reseeding, a payment will be made if fields are renovated, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division, and the noxious weeds, including Johnson grass, white horse nettle, bindweed, nut grass, blue weed, camel's thorn, and death weed, are pulled or burned out between February 1, 1937, and August 15, 1937.	\$ 2.00 per acre
G. Green Manure Crops.	
1. Annual or biennial legumes turned under in 1937 after attaining at least two months' growth on <u>irrigated crop land</u> .	\$ 2.00 per acre
2. Annual legumes turned under in 1937 after attaining at least two months' growth on <u>non-irrigated crop land</u> .	\$ 1.00 per acre
3. Winter small grain crops when grown on crop land preceding or following a 1937 vegetable crop or in commercial orchards in 1937 and turned under after attaining at least two months' growth.	\$ 1.00 per acre
H. Establishment of terraces on crop land in 1937, <u>provided, however</u> , plans for the terracing project are approved in advance by the county committee.	\$ 0.40 per 100 linear feet
I. Contour listing and fallow when effected on non-irrigated crop land and no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937.	\$ 1.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
J. Perennial Noxious Weed Control.-- When, after approval of the county committee, seriously infested plots of bind weed, blue weed, camel's thorn, white horse nettle, nut grass, death grass, and Johnson grass are controlled by chemical treatment or by periodic cultivation in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Chemical treatment	\$ 10.00 per acre
2. Periodic cultivation	\$ 5.00 per acre

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance. -- The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States $\frac{1}{2}$, for each acre diverted for payment from the general soil-depleting base.
3. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States $\frac{1}{2}$, for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm.
4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm.
5. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
6. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

- 11 -

7. 50 cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items whichever is greater:

1. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States 1/, for each acre of crop land on the farm in 1937.

2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm.

3. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

4. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

5. 50 cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS.

Sec. 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates. -- Payment will be made for the carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit, prior to their institution:

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
A. <u>Contouring.</u>	
For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	\$ 0.50 per acre

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
B. <u>Development of springs and seeps.</u>	
For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water, in a trough, or in a pipe not less than one inch in diameter, to a tank.	\$ 50.00 per spring or seep
C. <u>Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.</u>	
For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$ 0.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation
D. <u>Wells.</u>	
For drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is piped to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payment provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed in a trough or a pipe to a tank or storage reservoir.	\$ 1.00 per linear foot
E. <u>Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing.</u>	
For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, <u>Farm Drainage</u> , published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture).	\$.10 per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.
F. <u>Range Fences.</u>	
For constructing cross fences or drift fences of not less than three wires, with good sound	\$.30 per rod

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, and with wires tightly stretched.	
G. <u>Rodent Control.</u>	
For destroying at least ninety percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:	
1. Pocket gophers	: \$.15 per acre
2. Ground squirrels	: \$.06 per acre
3. Prairie dogs	: \$.07 ¹ / ₂ per acre
H. <u>Reseeding.</u>	
For reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or forage shrubs as follows:	
1. Native gramas	: \$.20 per pound of seed sown
2. Chamiza	
I. <u>Fire Guards.</u>	
For the establishment of fire guards, not less than four feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil.	: \$.03 per 100 linear feet

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance. -- The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment. -- Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increases in the acreage of soil-depleting crops or deductions for failure to have a sufficient acreage of soil-conserving crops equivalent to cotton acreage diverted for payment.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment. -- Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators; Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator. --

A. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, and share-croppers in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.

2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937 the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.

C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments. -- All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop

on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs. --
The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains. --
Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of this bulletin, no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. -- Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation, cropping or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops and for Insufficient Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops. --

A. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops, except cotton, on any farm is in excess of the general soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 1, part II; Provided, however, that if the general soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the

1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops, except cotton, in excess of 20 acres.

B. If the 1937 acreage of cotton upon a farm is in excess of the cotton soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate determined for cotton diversion payment for the farm under the provisions of section 2, part II.

C. If the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937, in excess of the soil-conserving base minus the acreage (not greater than the soil-conserving base) devoted to neutral uses in 1937, is less than the acreage of cotton diverted for payment, a deduction shall be made from any payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant at the rate of \$3.00 for each acre of cotton diverted for payment in excess of such acreage of soil-conserving crops.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants. -- If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment. --

A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.

B. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses. -- There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment. --

A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the County Committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.

B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share tenant, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.

C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet. --

A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.

B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownership, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 1. Total Soil-Depleting Base. -- There will be established a total soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm.

A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such total soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with the total soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the total soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a total soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the total soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the total soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all crop land in the county, the ratio of the total soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of crop land on all the farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. General Soil-Depleting Base. -- The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall represent for such farm the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except cotton. The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base and the cotton soil-depleting base. 1/

Sec. 3. Cotton Soil-Depleting Base. --

A. The cotton soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the cotton soil-depleting base which was established or which could have been established for such farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, and such further adjustments as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with cotton soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. If for causes other than flood, drouth or other abnormal weather conditions, or, if because of substantial changes in the cotton soil-depleting base by the County Committee in 1936 after planting time, the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1936 was less than 50 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base for the farm in 1936, the cotton soil-depleting base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the County Committee to an acreage not less than 154 percent of the 1936 planted acreage.

C. For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton soil-depleting base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936, subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, and such further

1/ Under the terms of the 1937 program the sugar beet acreage is included in the general soil-depleting base.

adjustments as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with cotton soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

D. The sum of the cotton soil-depleting bases for all farms covered by work sheets in any county, or other specified area, shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton acreage established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Sec. 4. Soil-Conserving Base. -- The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of crop land less the total soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards.

Sec. 5. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. -- There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. -- Land devoted to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested:

- a. Small grains including flax, except as indicated under item a, section 2, and under item f, section 3 of this Part VIII.

- 21 -

- b. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn)
- c. Potatoes
- d. Sweet potatoes
- e. Sugar beets
- f. Peanuts
- g. Root crops grown for feed
- h. Hemp
- i. Cultivated sunflowers
- j. Mustard (commercial)
- k. Rape
- l. Truck and vegetable crops and their seeds; melons and strawberries.
- m. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broom corn and sudan grass harvested for seed, grain or hay.
- n. Millets
- o. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, and canning peas harvested for seed, hay or pastured, except as indicated under items e and f, section 3 of this Part VIII.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. -- Land devoted to any of the following crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1 of Part VIII) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following legumes and perennial grasses, and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:

- (1) Legumes: Alfalfa, sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, Ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur, and sour clovers; sericea; lespedeza; kudzu.

- 22 -

- (2) Grasses: Bluegrass, orchard, brome, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, Reed's Canary grass and velvet grass.
- b. Green manure crops consisting of annual and biennial legumes when turned under in 1937, after attaining at least two months' growth.
- c. Forest trees planted on crop land since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. -- Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, bush fruits, hops, and perennial vegetables, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.
- b. Idle crop land
- c. Cultivated fallow
- d. Bulbs and nursery stock
- e. Crop land planted in 1937 to soil-conserving crops, or mixtures thereof, with or without nurse crops when such nurse crops are not harvested for grain or hay, if, when performance is checked, there is not a good stand of such soil-conserving crops due to uncontrollable natural causes.
- f. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the County Committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936, provided, such use of land shall have been approved by the County Committee prior to May 1, 1937.

PART IX. APPEALS

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee. -- Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index,

- 23 -

grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the County Committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the city of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 14th day of
January, 1937.

/SEAL/

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

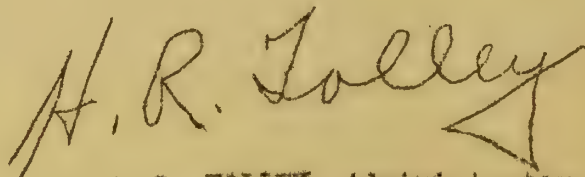
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION -- A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With the launching of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, farmers of the United States are commencing the second year of operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

The 1937 Program, like the 1936 Program, emphasizes the conservation phase of agricultural improvement. For 1937, refinements have been made in the 1936 program, on the basis of recommendations made by the farmers at local and county meetings held throughout the country last fall. Such changes as have been made for the 1937 program place greater emphasis on the adoption of soil-building practices on the farms of participating producers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration entertains a sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation shown in the past programs by community and county committeemen, by extension workers, and by many leaders of the farm organizations. I have the greatest confidence that this fine spirit and whole-hearted effort will make it possible to get the 1937 program under way in time to benefit the greatest possible number of farmers.

The extent to which the program will aid farmers in each State and county and thus accomplish its objectives, will, in a large measure, depend upon the thoroughness with which extension workers, community and county committeemen, and farm-organization leaders help their neighbors to understand the underlying principles as well as the provisions applying to individual farms.



H. R. TOLLEY, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

FEB 24 1937

WBB-101-CALIFORNIA

Issued January 14, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101 - California

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - California, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions and allowances may be increased or decreased depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

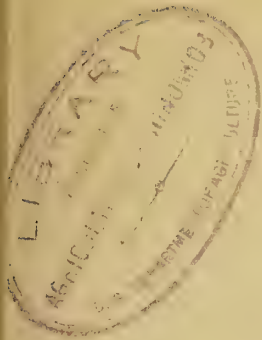
As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in California, the following terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in California.



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COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a state, a political subdivision of a state, or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

SHARE CROPPER means a person who works a farm, in whole or in part, under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROP LAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop, other than wild hay, was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards, or vineyards, other than those abandoned.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of cotton.

RICE SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres allocated to the farm for the production of rice in 1937.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except the acreage included in the cotton and rice soil-depleting bases. Such general soil-depleting base shall be determined by subtracting the sum of the cotton and rice soil-depleting bases from the total soil-depleting base for the farm.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the total soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of crop land excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

RICE PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to rice for the production of soil-conserving crops or for practices carried out with relation to rice and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than crop land or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof; which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

GENERAL DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the general soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total crop land on the farm. Upon the recommendation of the county committee and the State committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining general diversion farms.

DIVERSION FARM means any general diversion farm, or any farm with respect to which a cotton or rice soil-depleting base is established.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables, bulbs, or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION, SUGAR
BEET AND RICE PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937, of the land on any farm in the State of California at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein:

Section 1. General Diversion Payments. With respect to general diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the general soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States.^{1/}

Sec. 2. Cotton Diversion Payment. Payment will be made for each acre diverted from the cotton soil-depleting base on the farm in 1937 at the rate of 5 cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 35 percent of such base, except that if such base is 5.7 acres or less, payment may be made for diverting all or any part of such base not to exceed two acres.

Sec. 3. Rice Payment. Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which rice is grown in 1937 to each producer participating in the production of such rice, in an amount equal to 20 cents for each 100 pounds of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice, or such part thereof as may be applicable under the provisions hereinafter set forth; provided, an acreage of rice land equal to not less than 25 percent of the producer's base rice acreage is devoted to soil-conserving crops by the producer in 1937.

A. In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1937 is equal to not less than 85 percent nor more than 100 percent of his base rice acreage, payment will be made on the full amount of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice;

B. In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1937 is less than 85 percent of his base rice acreage, payment will be made on that portion of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice which is equal to the ratio that the producer's 1937 acreage planted to rice bears to 85 percent of such producer's base rice acreage;

^{1/} The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

C. In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1937 is equal to more than 100 percent but not more than 125 percent of his base rice acreage, payment will be made on that portion of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice which is equal to the ratio that 125 percent of such producer's base rice acreage minus the producer's 1937 acreage planted to rice bears to 25 percent of such producer's base rice acreage.

Sec. 4. Sugar Beet Payment. Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or

B. A green manure or cover crop is planted on not less than 80 percent of the acreage of sugar beets grown in 1937 immediately following the harvest of the sugar beets, and is turned under in the fall or winter after 90 days' unpastured growth; or

C. A green manure or cover crop was turned under on not less than 80 percent of the acreage planted to sugar beets in 1937 immediately preceding the planting of the sugar beets; or

D. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land devoted to perennial or biennial legumes in 1936; or

E. The total acreage planted to sugar beets in 1937 is qualified under a combination of A, B, C, or D above; or

F. Both of the following:

1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935 and 1936, and

2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets. Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Soil-building Practices and Rates. Payment will be made for carrying out on crop land or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. The soil-building practices prescribed in this Section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where in the determination of the State Committee such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage, except that payments will be made for any one of the practices prescribed in Items A, B, C, D, E, F, or L in addition to the practices prescribed in Items M or P of Section 1 of this Part III.

Practices and Conditions	: Rate of : Payment
A. <u>Perennial legumes</u> , including alfalfa, ladino, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	:
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$4.00 per : acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$ 2.50 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. <u>Biennial legumes</u> (except sweet clover), including red, alsike, and Mammoth clovers, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$ 3.00 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$ 2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
C. <u>Sweet Clover</u> , and such annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, either alone or with	\$ 2.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937 under either of the following conditions:	\$ 1.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. <u>Perennial grasses</u> , including Harding, orchard, brome, wheat grasses (except crested wheat-grass), Rhodes, rye grasses, Reed's canary, timothy, redtop, meadow fescue, and Dallis grasses, and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$ 3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$ 2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. <u>Mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses</u> as are recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$ 3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when seeded under either of the following conditions:	\$ 2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
F. <u>Crested Wheat Grass</u> seeded on crop land in 1937.	\$ 3.00 per acre
G. <u>Restoration of Land to Native Grasses</u> on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which, in accordance with good farming practices, should be permanently devoted to grass; provided, that (1) The operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass; (2) Approval has been obtained from the County Committee; (3) Such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937, and (4) Any volunteer growth containing noxious weeds is clipped before formation of viable seeds.	\$ 0.25 per acre
H. <u>Cover and Green Manure Crops.</u>	
1. Winter crops, including Vetches - common (Oregon, spring), purple, hairy (sand, winter, Russian, Siberian), calcarata (Bard), smooth, wooly pod, monantha; horse beans; Tangier peas; Wedge peas; Field	\$ 2.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>peas - Canadian yellow, Austrian winter; Clovers - sour, white, hubam, bur, ber- seem; Fenugreek; Mustards - white, black, Trieste; white malva; and such other winter cover and green manure crops as are approved by the Director of the Western Div- ision, when grown on crop land in 1937, and (a) if turned under in 1937 after having attained at least 90 days' unpastured growth, or (b) if pastured and turned under in 1937 shall have attained at least 60 days' s growth before pasturing and 30 days' growth after pasturing before turned under, or (c) if interplanted in orchards may be allowed to mature provided the vegetation is in- corporated into the surface soil in 1937 and no part thereof is removed from the land where grown, either mechanically or by pasture.</p>	\$ 2.00 per acre
<p>2. Summer crops, including soybeans, cow- peas, Dolichos; blackeye, Hopi lima, pink, velvet, mat, and mung beans, calcarata and smooth vetches, guar, sesbania and such other summer cover crops as are approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded and grown on irrigated crop land in 1937, and (a) if turned under in 1937 before maturity after having attained at least 60 days' unpastured growth, or (b) if clipped in 1937 providing the clippings were not raked or removed from the land where grown, either mechanically or by pasture, or (c) if partially pastured and turned under in 1937, such pasturing was not started until after such crops were in bloom, not more than one half of the total growth was removed by pasturing, and the balance turned under in 1937 before reaching maturity.</p>	\$ 1.00 per acre
<p>3. Volunteer cover and green manure crops when grown in 1937 on crop land which was seeded</p>	\$ 1.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
to a soil-depleting crop for harvest in 1936 : if a stand equivalent to a seeded cover crop : is turned under after March 1, 1937, but : prior to May 1, 1937, without pasturing, : and no soil-depleting crop is seeded for : harvest in 1937 on such land. :	
4. Volunteer cover and green manure crops : when grown in 1937 in grain stubble, if a : stand equivalent to a seeded cover crop is : turned under in 1937, providing (a) the : stubble was not plowed or burned following : the harvest of the soil-depleting crop, and : (b) no soil-depleting crop is seeded in 1937 : on such land. :	\$0.50 per acre
5. Planned volunteer cover and green manure : crops consisting of Mustards - white, : black, Trieste; white malva; annual clover : and mixtures thereof, and such other crops : as are approved by the Director of the : Western Division when grown in 1937 in : commercial orchards and other perennial : plantings including hops, asparagus and : artichokes, if a stand equivalent to a seed- : ed crop is turned under prior to June 1, : 1937, providing, the volunteer growth is the : result of practices followed in previous : years of allowing the seed of such crops to : mature and reseed before turning under. :	\$1.50 per acre
I. <u>Renovation of Orchard Lands.</u> :	
1. Seeding and establishment in 1937 of a good : stand of perennial legumes or perennial : grasses or mixtures thereof on irrigated : crop land from which fruit and nut trees : have been removed; if, (a) the main roots : are removed, (b) the land is regraded prior : to seeding, and (c) prior approval of the : County Committee is obtained. :	\$ 5.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	: Rate of : Payment
2. Seeding and establishment in 1937 of a good stand of perennial legumes or perennial grasses or mixtures thereof on irrigated crop land from which vineyards, and bush and small fruits, not including strawberries, artichokes, asparagus or hops, have been removed; if, (a) the crop residue, including root stocks, are removed, (b) the land is regraded prior to seeding, and (c) prior approval of the County Committee is obtained.	: \$ 4.00 per : acre
J. <u>Addition of Organic Matter.</u>	
In orchards, vineyards and other perennial plantings including hops, artichokes, and asparagus.	
1. For the application and mechanical incorporation of legume straw into the surface soil in 1937.	: \$0.75 per ton, : not to exceed : \$3.75 per acre
2. For the application and mechanical incorporation of non-leguminous straw into the surface soil in 1937.	: \$0.50 per ton, : not to exceed : \$2.50 per acre
K. <u>Windbreaks.</u>	
1. When forest trees are planted on crop land in 1937, if not less than 400 trees are planted per acre.	: \$10.00 per : acre
2. When species of forest trees approved by the State Committee are planted in 1937 in rows as windbreaks for citrus or deciduous fruit orchards in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, if the trees are irrigated periodically after planting, and the interspaces are cultivated sufficiently frequent to control volunteer growth, as follows:	
a. In single rows, if the trees are spaced not more than 5 feet apart in single rows not less than 330 feet apart.	: \$0.25 per : rod-row

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
b. In double rows, if the trees are spaced not more than 8 feet apart in rows not more than 8 feet apart with double rows not less than 330 feet apart.	\$0.35 per rod of double row
3. When rye and such other small grains as are approved by the Director of the Western Division are grown in 1937 in strips not less than 4 feet in width on crop land to prevent soil drifting on adjoining crop land, if such crops are not harvested for grain, hay or pastured in 1937.	\$0.01 per linear rod, not to exceed \$0.30 per acre of alternate strips and crops.
<u>L. Reseeding Non-Crop Pasture Land.</u>	
For reseeding depleted non-crop pasture land in 1937 with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses including western rye, crested wheat, Harding, orchard, meadow fescue and tall oat grasses, or mixtures thereof, and such other perennial grasses or mixtures as are recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	\$0.15 per pound of seed sown, not to exceed \$1.50 per acre
<u>M. Establishment of Terraces on crop land in 1937 provided, however, that plans for the proposed terracing project are approved in advance by the County Committee.</u>	\$0.40 per 100 linear feet of terrace constructed.
<u>N. Perennial Weed Control.^{1/}</u>	
1. Chemical treatment, including petroleum, when after obtaining the prior approval of the County Committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by the application of chemicals or petroleum in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$ 10.00 per acre
<u>1/</u> Payment for the adoption of perennial weed control practices shall be limited to control of the following noxious weeds: Alkali mallow, Austrian field cross, Bermuda grass, Canada thistle, Hoary cross, Klamath weed, Johnson grass, Morning glory, Nut grass, Puncture vine, and Russian knapweed.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of payment
2. Periodic cultivation, when after obtaining the prior approval of the County Committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by bi-weekly cultivations in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$ 5.00 per acre
3. Flooding, when after determining that possible seepage will not cause damage to adjacent land, and after obtaining the prior approval of the County Committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by cultivation prior to immersing, by surrounding such areas by dikes, and continuous flooding for a period not less than 60 days at a depth sufficient to keep all green growth submerged at all times.	\$ 5.00 per acre
O. <u>Planting of Sod Pieces.</u>	
For the planting of sod pieces of perennial grasses in 1937, provided the sod pieces are not less than 2 inches thick and in blocks not less than 4 inches square, if planted in rows not more than 4 feet apart with the pieces at intervals of not more than 4 feet in the row and set approximately level with the surface soil.	\$ 4.00 per acre
P. <u>Prevention of Water Erosion.</u>	
When, after prior approval by the County Committee of proposed plans submitted by the operator, water erosion control practices are carried out in 1937, as follows:	
1. For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, formed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, and constructed at intervals so as to result in vertical distances between the furrows, not to exceed one-foot drop on 2 percent slope, two-foot drop on 4 percent slope, three-foot drop on 8 percent slope, or four-foot drop on 12 percent slope.	\$0.05 per 100 linear feet of furrowing, not to exceed \$2.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
2. For constructing and maintaining permanent dams for diversion of flood waters, or for filling shallow gullies, not more than four feet deep, when accompanied by the construction of adequate dams to prevent washing out.	\$ 0.15 per cubic yard of fill or construction
<u>Q. Contour Cultivation.</u>	
When contour listing or contour subsoiling is carried out in 1937 on crop land subject to erosion in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$ 1.00 per acre

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance. The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States $\frac{1}{2}$, for each acre diverted for payment from the general soil-depleting base.
3. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States $\frac{1}{2}$, for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm.
4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm.
5. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
6. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season; provided, however, if the normal pasture season is ten months or more, the rate shall be \$1.00 for each animal unit in excess of five.

B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States, for each acre of crop land on the farm in 1937. 1/
2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm.
3. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
4. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season; provided, however, if the normal pasture season is ten months or more, the rate shall be \$1.00 for each animal unit in excess of five.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates. Payment will be made for the carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the County Committee for the ranching unit, prior to their institution:

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. <u>Development of springs and seeps.</u>	
For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water in a trough or in a pipe to a tank, watering trough, or reservoir.	\$ 50.00 per spring or seep
B. <u>Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.</u>	
For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$ 0.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation
C. <u>Wells.</u>	
For drilling or digging of wells, including deepening of existing wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payment provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir.	\$ 1.00 per linear foot
D. <u>Range Fences.</u>	
For constructing cross fences or drift fences of not less than three wires, or the equivalent thereof, with good sound posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, and with wires tightly stretched.	\$ 0.30 per rod
E. <u>Reseeding.</u>	
For reseeding depleted range land in 1937 with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses, as follows:	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
1. Crested Wheat Grass in Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra and Siskiyou Counties only, provided such range land is used exclusively in 1937 for the grazing of range livestock.	\$ 0.20 per pound of seed sown.
2. Western Rye, Harding, Orchard, Meadow Rescue, Tall Oat Grasses, or mixtures thereof, in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, Marin, San Mateo, and Santa Cruz Counties only, provided such range land is used exclusively in 1937 for the grazing of range livestock.	\$ 0.15 per pound of seed sown.
F. <u>Fireguards.</u>	
1. For the establishment of fireguards, not less than six feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil.	\$ 0.04 per 100 linear feet.
2. For the establishment of fireguards on perennial brush land prior to June 1, 1937, not less than eight feet in width, by slashing and removing the brush.	\$ 0.12 per 100 linear feet.
G. <u>Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing.</u>	
For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching for the purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, "Farm Drainage", published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)	\$ 0.10 per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.
H. <u>Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.</u>	
Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State Committee, at the rate of 35 cents per	\$ 0.35 per animal unit for each full month

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of 25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice if,	
(1) the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, or (2) the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.	
<u>I. Tanks and Troughs.</u>	
For constructing or installing permanent wooden, metal, or concrete tanks or troughs for watering range livestock at points remote from the primary source of stock water in order to conserve range forage adjacent to such water source, or to prevent damage to such forage by migration of the livestock, when installations are carried out in accordance with specifications approved by the Director of the Western Division.	\$ 0.25 per cubic foot capacity, not to exceed \$25.00 each

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance. The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment. Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increases in acreage of soil-depleting crops or for deductions for failure to have a sufficient acreage of soil-conserving crops equivalent to the cotton acreage diverted for payment.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment. Application for range-building payment may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be

made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except sugar beet, rice and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.
2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

- B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.
- C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advance, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments. All payments except sugar beet, rice and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs. The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Part II, III, and IV of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation, cropping, or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops and for Insufficient Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.

- A. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops, except cotton and rice, on any farm is in excess of the general soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 1 of Part II; Provided, however, That if the general soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops, except cotton and rice, in excess of 20 acres.
- B. If the 1937 acreage of cotton upon a farm is in excess of the cotton soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate determined for cotton diversion payment for the farm under the provisions of Section 2 of Part II.
- C. If the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937, in excess of the soil-conserving base minus any acreage (not greater than the soil-conserving base) devoted to neutral uses in 1937, is less than the acreage of cotton diverted for payment, a deduction shall be made from any payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant at the rate of \$3.00 for each acre of cotton diverted for payment in excess of such acreage of soil-conserving crops.
- D. In the event the acreage planted to rice by a producer participating in the production of rice in 1937 is in excess of 125 percent of his base rice acreage, a deduction will be made from any payments which otherwise would be made to such producer in an amount obtained by multiplying the number of acres planted to rice by such producer in 1937 in excess of 125 percent of his base rice acreage by the rate per acre determined under the provisions of Section 1 of Part II.

E. If the acreage of riceland devoted to the production of soil-conserving crops by a producer participating in the production of rice in 1937 is less than 25 percent of his base rice acreage, any payment that otherwise would be made to such producer with respect to rice shall not exceed that percentage of any amount determined under the provisions of Section 3 of Part II which is computed by dividing the actual acreage of riceland devoted to the production of soil-conserving crops by the producer in 1937 by 25 percent of his base rice acreage.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld, in whole or in part, and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.

- A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.
- B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses. There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such county, the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

- A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him, and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.
- B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share tenant, ranch operator or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.
- C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

- A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.
- B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

- E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 1. Total Soil-depleting base. There will be established a total soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm.

- A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such total soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with total soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

- B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the total soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.
2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially

greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a total soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the total soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

- C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the total soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all crop land on all farms in the county, the ratio of total soil-depleting bases established to the acreage of crop land on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Cotton Soil-Depleting Base.

- A. The cotton soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the cotton soil-depleting base which was established or which could have been established for such farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, and such further adjustments as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with cotton soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming and farming practices.
- B. If for causes other than flood, drouth or other abnormal weather conditions, or, if because of substantial changes in the cotton soil-depleting base by the County Committee in 1936 after planting time, the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1936 was less than 50 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base

for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the County Committee to an acreage not less than 154 percent of the 1936 planted acreage.

- C. For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton soil-depleting base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936, subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, and such further adjustments as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with cotton soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.
- D. The sum of the cotton soil-depleting bases for all farms covered by work sheets in any county, or other specified area, shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton acreage established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Sec. 3. Rice Soil-Depleting Base. There shall be established as part of the total soil-depleting base for the farm a rice soil-depleting base which shall be equal to that number of acres allocated to the farm by each producer participating in the production of rice on such farm from each such producer's base rice acreage.

Sec. 4. General Soil-Depleting Base. ^{1/} The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall represent for such farm the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops, except cotton and rice. The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base and the sum of the cotton and rice soil-depleting bases.

Sec. 5. Soil-Conserving Base. The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of crop land less the total soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

^{1/} Under the terms of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program the sugar beet acreage is included in the general soil-depleting base.

Sec. 6. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approved by the Secretary.

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. Land devoted to any of the following uses or crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested:

- a. Corn (field, sweet and popcorn)
- b. Potatoes
- c. Sweetpotatoes and yams
- d. Sugar beets for sugar or seed
- e. Cultivated sunflowers
- f. Annual truck, canning, and vegetable crops, and their seeds
- g. Melons
- h. Sorghums, including sudan grass, milo maize, Egyptian corn, broom corn, and other grain and sweet sorghums, for seed, grain, hay, or pasture.
- i. Small grains including flax for grain or hay; or pasture, except as classified under Item a of Section 2 of Part VIII
- j. Millets
- k. Soybeans, field beans, cowpeas, field peas, and seed peas, for grain, hay, pasture, or canning purposes, except as classified under Item b of Section 2 of Part VIII.
- l. Root crops grown for feed or seed
- m. Cotton
- n. Rice
- o. Tobacco, including burley

- p. Commercial Mustard
- q. Tobacco
- r. Annual cut flowers and their seeds
- s. Peanuts
- t. Volunteer grains when cut for hay or grain

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. Land devoted to any of the following uses or crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1 of Part VIII); shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following grasses and legumes, and such other grasses and legumes as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, without a nurse crop, or with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:
 - 1. Legumes: Alfalfa, sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, ladino, Marmoth, crimson, bur, and sour clovers; lespedeza; vetches; Austrian winter peas; and mixtures thereof.
 - 2. Grasses: Bluegrass, orchard, wheatgrasses, ryegrasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, Reed's canary grass, velvet, Harding, Dallis, Rhodes, brome, buffalo, and grama grasses, and mixtures thereof.
 - 3. Grass and Legume Mixtures: Mixtures of 1 and 2 above.
- b. Cover and green manure crops, consisting of annual, biennial and perennial legumes; rye, barley, oats, and grain mixtures; mustards - white, black, Trieste; white melba; and such other crops as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division; when turned under in 1937, after attaining at least two months' growth.
- c. Forest trees when planted on crop land since January 1, 1934.
- d. Crop land adapted to the production of rice for which water is readily available and on which no soil-depleting crop is grown for harvest in 1937. (This classification is applicable only with respect to the payments which are made with respect to rice.)
- e. Volunteer grain and legume mixtures used for pasture in 1937.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, tree fruits, nut trees, bush, and small fruits, including strawberries, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.
- b. Perennial vegetables, including asparagus, artichokes, horse-radish, and rhubarb.
- c. Nursery stocks, including perennial ornamentals and perennial cut flowers, and their seeds.
- d. Guayule
- e. Bulbs
- f. Idle crop land including idle fallow, except as classified under Item d of Section 2 of Part VIII.
- g. Cultivated summer fallow, except as classified under Item d of Section 2 of Part VIII.
- h. Crop land planted to forest trees between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1934.
- i. Hops

PART IX. APPEALS

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.
Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has
hereunto set his hand and caused
the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed
in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 14th
day of January, 1937.

SEAL

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture

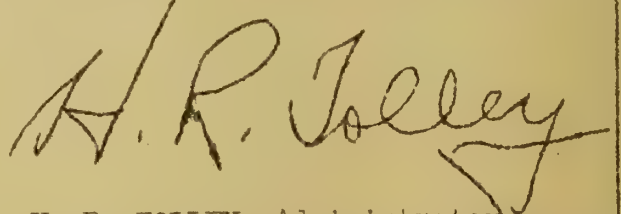
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION -- A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With the launching of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, farmers of the United States are commencing the second year of operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

The 1937 Program, like the 1936 Program, emphasizes the conservation phase of agricultural improvement. For 1937, refinements have been made in the 1936 program, on the basis of recommendations made by the farmers at local and county meetings held throughout the country last fall. Such changes as have been made for the 1937 program place greater emphasis on the adoption of soil-building practices on the farms of participating producers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration entertains a sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation shown in the past programs by community and county committeemen, by extension workers, and by many leaders of the farm organizations. I have the greatest confidence that this fine spirit and whole-hearted effort will make it possible to get the 1937 program under way in time to benefit the greatest possible number of farmers.

The extent to which the program will aid farmers in each State and county and thus accomplish its objectives, will, in a large measure, depend upon the thoroughness with which extension workers, community and county committeemen, and farm-organization leaders help their neighbors to understand the underlying principles as well as the provisions applying to individual farms.



H. R. TOLLEY, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

* NOTE. -- The provisions of WRB-101-California, as supplemented by Part X and Part XI, and as amended by Supplement No. 1 and Supplement No. 2, are incorporated in this compilation. (Part X was approved March 30, 1937; Part XI was approved March 31, 1937; Supplement No. 1 was approved June 3, 1937; and Supplement No. 2 was approved July 23, 1937.)

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PART I. DEFINITIONS-----	3
PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION, SUGAR BEET AND RICE PAYMENTS-----	7
Section 1. General Diversion Payments-----	7
2. Cotton Diversion Payment-----	7
3. Rice Payment-----	7
4. Sugar Beet Payment-----	8
PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS-----	9
Section 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates-----	9
2. Soil-Building Allowance-----	18
PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAY- MENTS-----	19
Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates-----	19
2. Range-Building Allowance-----	23
3. Range-Building Payment-----	23
4. Eligibility for Payment-----	23
PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS-----	23
Section 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator-----	23
2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments-----	24

	Page
PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT-----	24
Section 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs-----	24
2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains-----	25
3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program-----	25
4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops and for Insuffi- cient Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops-----	25
5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants-----	26
6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment----	27
7. Association Expenses-----	27
8. Application and Eligibility for Payment-----	27
9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet-----	28
PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES-----	28
Section 1. Total Soil-Depleting Base-----	28
2. Cotton Soil-Depleting Base-----	29
3. Rice Soil-Depleting Base-----	31
4. General Soil-Depleting Base-----	31
5. Soil-Conserving Base-----	32
6. Establishment of Grazing Capacity-----	32
7. Normal Soil-Conserving Acreage-----	32
8. Rice Base Acreage, Base Production, and Domestic Consumption Quota-----	32
PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES-----	33
Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops-----	33
2. Soil-Conserving Crops-----	33
3. Neutral Uses-----	34
PART IX. APPEALS-----	35
Section 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee-----	35
PART X. COUNTY AVERAGE RATES-----	35
Section 1. County Average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowance-----	35
2. Rates as Applied to Individual Farms---	37
PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS-----	38
Section 1. Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion-----	38
2. Deductions for failure to have soil- conserving acreage required with re- spect to the cotton soil-depleting bases on all farms owned or operated by the applicant in the county-----	39
3. Non-Diversion Farms-----	40
4. Determination of Class II Payments-----	40
5. Adjustment in Payments-----	40

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - California, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions and allowances may be increased or decreased depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in California, the following terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in California.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a state, a political subdivision

of a state, or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

SHARE CROPPER means a person who works a farm, in whole or in part, under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROP LAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop, other than wild hay, was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards, or vineyards, other than those abandoned.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of cotton.

RICE SOIL-DEPLETING BASE on a farm means the number of acres allocated to the farm for the production of rice in 1937.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except the acreage included in the cotton and rice soil-depleting bases. Such general soil-depleting base shall be determined by subtracting the sum of the cotton and rice soil-depleting bases from the total soil-depleting base for the farm.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the total soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of crop land excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

RICE PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to rice for the production of soil-conserving crops or for practices carried out with relation to rice and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than crop land or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof which produces forage for range

livestock without cultivation or general irrigation ten acres or more of which, on the average for the ranching unit, are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

GENERAL DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the general soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total crop land on the farm. Upon the recommendation of the county committee and the State committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining general diversion farms.

DIVERSION FARM means any general diversion farm or any farm with respect to which a cotton soil-depleting base is established, and, for the purpose of computing the soil-building allowance but for no other purpose, any farm with respect to which a rice soil-depleting base is established.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables, bulbs, or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION. SUGAR
BEET AND RICE PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937, of the land on any farm in the State of California at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein:

Section 1. General Diversion Payments. With respect to diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the general soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. 2/

Sec. 2. Cotton Diversion Payment. Payment will be made for each acre diverted from the cotton soil-depleting base on the farm in 1937 at the rate of 5 cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 35 percent of such base, except that if such base is 5.7 acres or less, payment may be made for diverting all or any part of such base not to exceed two acres.

Sec. 3. Rice Payment. Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which rice is grown in 1937 to each producer participating in the production of such rice, in an amount equal to 20 cents for each 100 pounds of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice, or such part thereof as may be applicable under the provisions hereinafter set forth; provided, an acreage of rice land equal to not less than 25 percent of the producer's base rice acreage is devoted to soil-conserving crops by the producer in 1937.

A. In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1937 is equal to not less than 85 percent nor more than 100 percent of his base rice acreage, payment will be made on the full amount of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice;

B. In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1937 is less than 85 percent of his base rice acreage, payment will be made on that portion of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice which is equal to the ratio that the producer's 1937 acreage planted to rice bears to 85 percent of such producer's base rice acreage;

2/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

C. In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1937 is equal to more than 100 percent but not more than 125 percent of his base rice acreage, payment will be made on that portion of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice which is equal to the ratio that 125 percent of such producer's base rice acreage minus the producer's 1937 acreage planted to rice bears to 25 percent of such producer's base rice acreage.

Sec. 4. Sugar Beet Payment. Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or

B. A green manure or cover crop is planted on not less than 80 percent of the acreage of sugar beets grown in 1937 immediately following the harvest of the sugar beets, and is turned under in the fall or winter after 90 days' unpastured growth; or

C. A green manure or cover crop was turned under on not less than 80 percent of the acreage planted to sugar beets in 1937 immediately preceding the planting of the sugar beets; or

D. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land devoted to perennial or biennial legumes in 1936; or

E. The total acreage planted to sugar beets in 1937 is qualified under a combination of A, B, C, or D above; or

F. Both of the following:

1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935 and 1936, and

2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets. Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Soil-building Practices and Rates. Payment will be made for carrying out on crop land or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. The soil-building practices prescribed in this Section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where in the determination of the State Committee such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage, except that payments will be made for any one of the practices prescribed in Items A, B, C, D, E, F, or L in addition to the practices prescribed in Items M or P of Section 1 of this Part III.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. <u>Perennial legumes</u> , including alfalfa, ladino, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$4.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$ 2.50 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. <u>Biennial legumes</u> (except sweet clover), including red, alsike, and Mammoth clovers, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$ 3.00 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$ 2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
C. <u>Sweet Clover</u> , and such annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, either alone or with	\$ 2.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937 under either of the following conditions:	\$ 1.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. Perennial grasses, including Harding, orchard, brome, wheat grasses (except crested wheat-grass), Rhodes, rye grasses, Reed's canary, timothy, redtop, meadow fescue, and Dallis grasses, and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$ 3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$ 2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. <u>Mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses</u> as are recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$ 3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when seeded under either of the following conditions: a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay. b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	\$ 2.00 per acre
F. <u>Crested Wheat Grass</u> seeded on crop land in 1937.	\$ 3.00 per acre
G. <u>Restoration of Land to Native Grasses</u> on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which, in accordance with good farming practices, should be permanently devoted to grass; provided, that (1) The operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass; (2) Approval has been obtained from the County Committee; (3) Such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937, and (4) Any volunteer growth continuing noxious weeds is clipped before formation of viable seeds.	\$ 0.25 per acre
H. <u>Cover and Green Manure Crops.</u>	
1. Winter crops, including Vetches - common (Oregon, spring), purple, hairy (sand, winter, Russian, Siberian), calcarata (Bard), smooth, wooly pod, monantha; horse beans; Tangier peas; Wedge peas, Field peas - Canadian yellow, Austrian winter; Clovers - sour, white, hubam, bur, ber-seem; Fenugreek; Mustards - white, black, Trieste; white malva; and such other winter cover and green manure crops as are	\$ 2.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>approved by the Director of the Western Division, when grown on crop land in 1937, and (a) if turned under in 1937 after having attained at least 90 days' unpastured growth, or (b) if pastured and turned under in 1937 shall have attained at least 60 days' growth before pasturing and 30 days' growth after pasturing before turned under, or (c) if interplanted in orchards may be allowed to mature provided the vegetation is incorporated into the surface soil in 1937 and no part thereof is removed from the land where grown, either mechanically or by pasture.</p>	
<p>2. Summer crops, including soybeans, cow-peas, Delichos; blackeye, Hopi lima, pink, velvet, mat, and mung beans, calcarata and smooth vetches, guar, sesbania and such other summer cover crops as are approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded and grown on irrigated crop land in 1937, and (a) if turned under in 1937 before maturity after having attained at least 60 days' unpastured growth, or (b) if clipped in 1937 providing the clippings were not raked or removed from the land where grown, either mechanically or by pasture, or (c) if partially pastured and turned under in 1937, such pasturing was not started until after such crops were in bloom, not more than one half of the total growth was removed by pasturing, and the balance turned under in 1937 before reaching maturity.</p>	<p>\$ 2.00 per acre</p>
<p>3. Volunteer cover and green manure crops when grown in 1937 on cropland which was seeded to a soil-depleting crop for harvest in 1936 if a stand equivalent to a seeded cover crop is turned under after attaining height and growth equivalent to a seeded cover crop; provided, the crop is not pastured and no soil-depleting crop is seeded for harvest in 1937 on such cropland.</p>	<p>\$ 1.00 per acre</p>

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
4. Volunteer cover and green manure crops when grown in 1937 in grain stubble, if a good stand and growth equivalent to a seeded cover crop is turned under in 1937; provided, the stubble may have been pastured but not plowed or burned following the harvest of the soil-depleting crop, and no soil-depleting crop is seeded in 1937 on such cropland.	\$0.50 per acre
5. Planned volunteer cover and green manure crops consisting of mustards - white, black, trieste; white malva; giant amaranthus, annual legumes and mixtures thereof, and such other crops as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when grown in 1937 in commercial orchards and other perennial plantings including hops, asparagus and artichokes, if a stand equivalent to a seeded crop is turned under prior to June 1, 1937; provided, the volunteer growth is the result of practices followed in previous years of allowing the seed of such crops to mature and reseed before turning under.	\$1.50 per acre
6. Small grains, including rye, oats, barley and grain mixtures, and such other small grains as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, (a) when seeded on cropland or interplanted in orchards or vineyards if turned under in 1937 during or prior to the blooming stage without pasturing or, if pastured and turned under, shall have attained at least 60 days' growth before pasturing and 30 days' growth after pasturing before turned under, or (b) when interplanted in orchards or vineyards if clipped provided the clippings are not raked or removed from the land where grown, either mechanically or by pasture.	\$1.00 per acre
I. <u>Renovation of Orchard Lands.</u>	
1. Seeding and establishment in 1937 of a good stand of perennial legumes or perennial grasses or mixtures thereof on irrigated crop land from which fruit and nut trees have been removed; if, (a) the main roots are removed, (b) the land is regraded prior to seeding, and (c) prior approval of the County Committee is obtained.	\$5.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
2. Seeding and establishment in 1937 of a good stand of perennial legumes or perennial grasses or mixtures thereof on irrigated crop land from which vineyards, and bush and small fruits, not including strawberries, artichokes, asparagus or hops, have been removed; if, (a) the crop residue, including root stocks, are removed, (b) the land is regraded prior to seeding, and (c) prior approval of the County Committee is obtained.	\$ 4.00 per acre
J. Addition of Organic Matter.	
In orchards, vineyards and other perennial plantings including hops, artichokes, and asparagus.	
1. For the application and mechanical incorporation of legume straw into the surface soil in 1937	\$ 0.75 per ton <u>dry weight</u> , not to exceed \$3.75 per acre.
2. For the application and mechanical incorporation of non-leguminous straw into the surface soil in 1937.	\$ 0.50 per ton <u>dry weight</u> , not to exceed \$2.50 per acre.
3. For the application and mechanical incorporation of grape pomace into the surface soil in 1937.	\$ 0.75 per ton not to exceed \$3.75 per acre.
K. <u>Windbreaks.</u>	
1. When forest trees are planted on crop land in 1937, if not less than 400 trees are planted per acre.	\$10.00 per acre
2. When species of forest trees approved by the State committee are planted in 1937 in rows as windbreaks for citrus or deciduous fruit orchards in Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties, if the trees are irrigated periodically after planting, and the interspaces are cultivated often enough to control volunteer growth, as follows:	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
a. In single rows, if the trees are spaced not more than 5 feet apart in single rows not less than 330 feet apart.	\$0.25 per rod-row
b. In double rows, if the trees are spaced not more than 8 feet apart in rows not more than 8 feet apart with double rows not less than 330 feet apart.	\$0.35 per rod of double row.
3. When rye, wheat, barley, corn, sorghums, Sudan grass, sunflowers, castor beans, and such other annual plants as are approved by the Director of the Western Division are grown in 1937 in strips not less than 4 feet in width on cropland to prevent soil drifting on adjoining cropland, if such crops are not harvested for grain, hay, or pastured in 1937.	\$0.01 per linear rod, not to exceed \$0.30 per acre of alternate strips and crops.
L. <u>Reseeding Non-Crop Pasture Land.</u>	
For reseeding depleted non-crop pasture land in 1937 with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses including western rye, crested wheat, Harding, orchard, meadow fescue and tall oat grasses, or mixtures thereof, and such other perennial grasses or mixtures as are recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	\$0.15 per pound of seed sown, not to exceed \$1.50 per acre.
M. <u>Establishment of Terraces</u> on crop land in 1937 provided, however, that plans for the proposed terracing project are approved in advance by the County Committee.	\$0.40 per 100 linear feet of terrace constructed.
N. <u>Perennial Weed Control.</u> 3/	
1. Chemical treatment, including petroleum, when after obtaining the prior approval of the County Committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by the application of chemicals or petroleums in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$10.00 per acre
3/ Payment for the adoption of perennial weed control practices shall be limited to control of the following noxious weeds: Alkali mallow, Austrian field cross, Bermuda grass, Canada thistle, Hoary cross, Klamath weed, Johnson grass, Morning glory, Nut grass, Puncture vine, and Russian knapweed.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>2. Periodic cultivation, when after obtaining the prior approval of the County Committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by bi-weekly cultivations in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.</p>	\$ 5.00 per acre
<p>3. Flooding, when after determining that possible seepage will not cause damage to adjacent land, and after obtaining the prior approval of the County Committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by cultivation prior to immersing, by surrounding such areas by dikes, and continuous flooding for a period not less than 60 days at a depth sufficient to keep all green growth submerged at all times.</p>	\$ 5.00 per acre
<p>O. <u>Planting of Sod Pieces.</u></p>	
<p>For the planting of sod pieces of perennial grasses in 1937, provided the sod pieces are not less than 2 inches thick and in blocks not less than 4 inches square, if planted in rows not more than 4 feet apart with the pieces at intervals of not more than 4 feet in the row and set approximately level with the surface soil.</p>	\$ 4.00 per acre
<p>P. <u>Prevention of Water Erosion.</u></p>	
<p>When, after prior approval by the County Committee of proposed plans submitted by the operator, water erosion control practices are carried out in 1937, as follows:</p>	
<p>1. For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, and constructed at intervals so as to result in vertical distances between the furrows, not to exceed one-foot drop on 2 percent slope, two-foot drop on 4 percent slope, three-foot drop on 8 percent slope, or four-foot drop on 12 percent slope.</p>	<p>\$ 0.05 per 100 linear feet of furrowing, not to exceed \$2.00 per acre</p>

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
2. For constructing and maintaining permanent dams for diversion of flood waters, or for filling shallow gullies, not more than four feet deep, when accompanied by the construction of adequate dams to prevent washing out.	\$ 0.15 per cubic yard of fill or construction
Q. <u>Contour Cultivation.</u>	
When contour listing or contour subsoiling is carried out in 1937 on crop land subject to erosion in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$ 1.00 per acre

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance. The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States $\frac{4}{100}$, for each acre diverted for payment from the general soil-depleting base.
3. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States $\frac{4}{100}$, for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm.
4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm.
5. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
6. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

4/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season; provided, however, if the normal pasture season is ten months or more, the rate shall be \$1.00 for each animal unit in excess of five.

B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States, for each acre of crop land on the farm in 1937 5/
2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm.
3. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
4. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season; provided, however, if the normal pasture season is ten months or more, the rate shall be \$1.00 for each animal unit in excess of five.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates. Payment will be made for carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit prior to their institution, provided that the range-building payment with respect to any ranching unit shall not exceed the range-building allowance for such ranching unit.

5/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. <u>Development of springs and seeps.</u>	
For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water in a trough or in a pipe to a tank, watering trough, or reservoir.	\$ 50.00 per spring or seep
B. <u>Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.</u>	
For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$ 0.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation
C. <u>Wells.</u>	
For drilling or digging of wells, including deepening of existing wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payment provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir.	\$ 1.00 per linear foot
D. <u>Range Fences.</u>	
For building cross fences or drift fences, constructed as follows: (a) not fewer than three tightly stretched wires, attached to posts set not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, or (b) not fewer than three poles, or rails, nailed with nails not smaller than 40-penny spikes to posts or jacks spaced not more than 18 feet apart, or (c) not fewer than 4 logs laid in worm-like fashion, with corners to be notched and saddled, or braced on either side at point of log intersection with two upright poles or other suitable bracing material wired together with not less than 3 binding wires; all posts, poles, logs, rails, and jacks to be good and sound, provided, that on land where conditions are such that posts cannot be set regularly at the distances apart designated herein, the posts may be set not more than 30 feet apart with stays not more than 7 1/2 feet apart placed in the intervening spaces.	\$ 0.30 per rod

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
E. <u>Reseeding.</u>	
For reseeding depleted range land in 1937 with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses, as follows:	
1. Crested Wheat Grass provided such range land is used exclusively in 1937 for the grazing of range livestock.	\$ 0.20 per pound of seed sown.
2. Western Rye, Harding, Orchard, Meadow Fescue, Tall Oat, grama and red top grasses, or mixtures thereof, provided such range land is used exclusively in 1937 for the grazing of range livestock.	\$ 0.15 per pound of seed sown.
F. <u>Fireguards.</u>	
1. For the establishment of fireguards, not less than six feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil.	\$ 0.04 per 100 linear feet.
2. For the establishment of fireguards on perennial brush land prior to June 1, 1937, not less than eight feet in width, by slashing and removing the brush.	\$ 0.12 per 100 linear feet
G. <u>Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing.</u>	
For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching for the purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, "Farm Drainage", published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)	\$ 0.10 per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.
H. <u>Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.</u>	
Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State Committee, at the rate of 35 cents per full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of	\$ 0.35 per animal unit for each full month

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice if,</p>	
<p>(1) the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, or (2) the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.</p>	
<p>I. <u>Tanks and Troughs.</u></p>	
<p>For constructing or installing permanent wooden, metal, or concrete tanks or troughs for watering range livestock at points remote from the primary source of stock water in order to conserve range forage adjacent to such water source, or to prevent damage to such forage by migration of the livestock, when installations are carried out in accordance with specifications approved by the Director of the Western Division.</p>	<p>\$ 0.25 per cubic foot capacity, not to exceed \$25.00 each</p>
<p>J. Mountain Meadow Land Practices in Counties Designated under Section 2 of this Part IV.</p>	
<p>1. <u>Reseeding Mountain Meadow Land.</u></p>	
<p>For reseeding mountain meadow land with good seed of adapted varieties of the following perennial grasses and legumes or mixtures thereof, brome grass, red top, timothy, alsike clover, meadow fescus, medium red clover, and such other perennial grasses and legumes, except alfalfa, or mixtures thereof as are recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division.</p>	<p>\$ 0.20 per pound of seed sown, but not in excess of \$2.00 per acre.</p>
<p>2. <u>Earthen Dams for Erosion Control on Mountain Meadows.</u></p>	
<p>For constructing, according to specifications recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division, earthen dams for the exclusive purpose of diverting flood water of intermittent streams to prevent soil erosion on mountain meadow land.</p>	<p>\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill but not in excess of \$50.00 for each dam.</p>

Section 2. Range-Building Allowance. -- The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity thereof, plus, in the case of certain mountain counties designated by the Director of the Western Division, 40¢ times the number of acres of mountain meadow land in the ranching unit from which hay is normally harvested for feeding on the ranching unit to range livestock owned by the operator of the ranching unit. The mountain counties designated by the Director of the Western Division for the purposes of this section shall be those counties for which, upon the basis of the recommendations of the county and State committees, he determines the mountain meadow land practices specified in Part IV of this bulletin to be necessary and effective in promoting land conservation. In determining the grazing capacity of any ranching unit with respect to which an acreage allowance for mountain meadow land may be made, the grazing capacity of such acreage of mountain meadow land shall not be considered.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment. Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increases in acreage of soil-depleting crops or for deductions for failure to have a sufficient acreage of soil-conserving crops equivalent to the cotton acreage diverted for payment.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment. Application for range-building payment may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator

A. All payments, except sugar beet, rice and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.

2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

- B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.
- C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advance, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments.

All payments except sugar beet, rice and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner, or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs.

The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.
Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops and for Insufficient Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.

- A. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops, except cotton and rice, on any farm is in excess of the general soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 1, Part II; Provided, however, That if the general soil-depleting base on any non-diversion farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops, except cotton and rice, in excess of 20 acres.
- B. If the 1937 acreage of cotton upon a farm is in excess of the cotton soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate determined for cotton diversion payment for the farm under the provisions of Section 2 of Part II.
- C. If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on any farm upon which cotton is diverted for payment in 1937 does not equal or exceed the sum of (1) the normal soil-conserving acreage established for the farm, and (2) the acreage diverted for payment from the cotton soil-depleting base, a deduction shall be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm at the rate of \$3.00 for each acre by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 is less than such sum.

D. In the event the acreage planted to rice by a producer participating in the production of rice in 1937 is in excess of 125 percent of his base rice acreage, a deduction will be made from any payments which otherwise would be made to such producer in an amount obtained by multiplying the number of acres planted to rice by such producer in 1937 in excess of 125 percent of his base rice acreage by the rate per acre determined under the provisions of Section 1 of Part II.

E. If the acreage of riceland devoted to the production of soil-conserving crops by a producer participating in the production of rice in 1937 is less than 25 percent of his base rice acreage, any payment that otherwise would be made to such producer with respect to rice shall not exceed that percentage of any amount determined under the provisions of Section 3 of Part II which is computed by dividing the actual acreage of riceland devoted to the production of soil-conserving crops by the producer in 1937 by 25 percent of his base rice acreage.

F. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections A, B, and C of this section 4, the amount of such deductions provided therein which shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made to any person with respect to the farm shall be equal to the amount obtained by multiplying the total deduction, computed in accordance with the provisions of said subsections, A, B, and C, by the percentage of the principal crop, other than the rice crop, to which such person is entitled (such percentage to be determined in accordance with the provisions of part V, section 1, sub-section A); provided, however, that if sugar beets were grown on the farm in 1937 and the division of the sugar beet crop differs from the division of the principal crop, other than rice, the amount of deduction which shall be made from the payment to any person with respect to the farm shall be equal to the sum obtained by multiplying the amount of such total deductions by such person's percentage of the computed gross payment (not including any rice payment) for the farm.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld, in whole or in part, and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.

- A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.
- B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses. There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such county, the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

- A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him, and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.
- B. An application for payment may be made by an owner, share-tenant, share-cropper ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.
- C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching is located.
- D. A farm located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located or if there is no such principal dwelling, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

- A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.
- B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part of all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.
- E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 1. Total Soil-depleting base. There will be established a total soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm.

- A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such total soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with total soil-depleting bases for

other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the total soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a total soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the total soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the total soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all crop land on all farms in the county, the ratio of total soil-depleting bases established to the acreage of crop land on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Cotton Soil-Depleting Base.

A. The cotton soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the cotton soil-depleting base which was

established or which could have been established for such farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, and such further adjustments as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with cotton soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming and farming practices.

- B. If for causes other than flood, drouth or other abnormal weather conditions, or, if because of substantial changes in the cotton soil-depleting base by the County Committee in 1936 after planting time, the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1936 was less than 50 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the County Committee to an acreage not less than 154 percent of the 1936 planted acreage.
- C. For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton soil-depleting base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936, subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, and such further adjustments as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with cotton soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.
- D. The sum of the cotton soil-depleting bases for all farms covered by work sheets in any county, or other specified area, shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton acreage established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
- E. The County Committee shall not establish a cotton soil-depleting base for any farm which is no longer a cotton farm and shall adjust downward the cotton soil-depleting base which might otherwise be established for any farm if it is determined that because of a change in the production practices on such farm the acreage adapted to the production of cotton is less than the cotton soil-depleting base which might otherwise have been established for such farm.

- F. 1. The normal yield per acre of lint cotton for the farm shall be designated by the appropriate community committee, subject to such adjustment by the county committee as is necessary in order that the weighted average yield for all cotton farms in the county or other area shall not exceed the yield established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
2. Each cotton farm covered by a work sheet shall be inspected by at least one member of the community committee, serving for the community in which the farm is located, who shall report his observations to the community committee before the yield is designated for the farm.
3. The normal yield designated for any farm shall be that yield, subject to necessary adjustments by the county committee, which the community committee finds from available facts to be the yield which could have been reasonably expected from the land devoted to the production of cotton on the farm as an average yield during the 5-year period 1928-1932. Such findings shall be examined by the county committee in the light of all available facts and recommended or modified by it accordingly. In reviewing the yields designated by the community committee the county committee shall give due consideration to the trend of yields per acre, type of soil, drainage, irrigation, erosion, production practices, general fertility of the land, and abnormal weather conditions, but the weighted average yield for all farms in the county shall not exceed the limitations prescribed.

Sec. 3. Rice Soil-Depleting Base. There shall be established as part of the total soil-depleting base for the farm a rice soil-depleting base which shall be equal to that number of acres allocated to the farm by each producer participating in the production of rice on such farm from each such producer's base rice acreage.

Sec. 4. General Soil-Depleting Base. 6/ The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall represent for such farm the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops, except cotton and rice. The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base and the sum of the cotton and rice soil-depleting bases.

6/ Under the terms of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program the sugar beet acreage is included in the general soil-depleting base.

Sec. 5. Soil-Conserving Base. The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of crop land loss, the total soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 6. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

Section 7. Normal Soil-Conserving Acreage. There shall be established for each farm for which a cotton soil-depleting base is established a normal soil-conserving acreage which shall represent the acreage of all soil-conserving crops grown on the farm under normal conditions. The sum of the normal soil-conserving acreages, established for all cotton farms in the county, shall not be greater than nor less than their proportionate share of the total soil-conserving acreage quota for the county. The state committee shall review the total normal soil-conserving acreage established for all cotton farms in the county and shall, if necessary recommend that further adjustments be made to properly correlate the recommendations of the county committee with available statistical information.

Section 8. Rice Base Acreage, Base Production, and Domestic Consumption Quota. The total rice base acreage, rice base production and domestic consumption quota for all farms in California shall not exceed 103,000 acres, 2,928,765 bags, and 2,833,311 bags, respectively. The rice base acreage and the rice base production of any producer in 1937 shall be the rice base acreage and the rice base production, respectively, which was established or which could have been established for such producer under the procedure prescribed with reference to the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, and shall be subject to such adjustments as are provided for therein. The domestic consumption quota for any producer shall be 96.73 percent of such producer's rice base production.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approved by the Secretary.

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. Land seeded to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which crop would normally be harvested, except as provided in section 2 of this part VIII with respect to nurse crops, cover and green manure crops and volunteer grain for pasture.

- a. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn).
- b. Potatoes.
- c. Sweetpotatoes and yams.
- d. Sugar beets for sugar or seed.
- e. Cultivated sunflowers.
- f. Annual truck, canning, and vegetable crops, and their seeds.
- g. Melons.
- h. Sorghums, including Sudan grass, milo maize, Egyptian corn, broom corn, and other grain and sweet sorghums, for seed, grain, hay, or pasture.
- i. Small grains including flax for grain or hay; or pasture.
- j. Millets.
- k. Soybeans, field beans, cowpeas, field peas, and seed peas, for grain, hay, pasture, or canning purposes.
- l. Root crops grown for feed or seed.
- m. Cotton.
- n. Rice.
- o. Fiber plants including hemp.
- p. Commercial mustard.
- q. Tobacco.
- r. Annual cut flowers and their seeds.
- s. Peanuts.
- t. Volunteer grains when cut for hay or grain.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. Cropland devoted to any of the following uses or crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1 of Part VIII), shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following grasses and legumes, and such other grasses and legumes as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, without a nurse crop, or with

a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:

1. Legumes: Alfalfa, sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur, and sour clovers; lespedeza; vetches; Austrian winter peas; and mixtures thereof.
 2. Grasses: Bluegrass, orchard, wheatgrasses, ryegrasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, Reed's canary grass, velvet, Harding, Dallis, Rhodes, brome, buffalo, and grama grasses, and mixtures thereof.
 3. Grass and Legume Mixtures: Mixtures of 1 and 2 above.
- b. Cover and green manure crops, consisting of annual, biennial and perennial legumes; rye, barley, oats, and grain mixtures; mustards - white, black, Trieste; white malva; and such other crops as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division; when turned under in 1937, after attaining at least two months' growth.
 - c. Forest trees when planted on crop land since January 1, 1934.
 - d. Crop land adapted to the production of rice for which water is readily available and on which no soil-depleting crop is grown for harvest in 1937. (This classification is applicable only with respect to the payments which are made with respect to rice.)
 - e. Volunteer grain and legume mixtures used for pasture in 1937.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, tree fruits, nut trees, bush, and small fruits, including strawberries, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.
- b. Perennial vegetables, including asparagus, artichokes, horse-radish, and rhubarb.
- c. Nursery stocks, including perennial ornamentals and perennial cut flowers, and their seeds.
- d. Guayule
- e. Bulbs

f. Idle crop land including idle fallow, except as classified under Item d of Section 2 of Part VIII.

g. Cultivated summer fallow, except as classified under Item d of Section 2 of Part VIII.

h. Crop land planted to forest trees between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1934.

i. Hops

PART IX. APPEALS

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.

Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

PART X. COUNTY AVERAGE RATES

Section 1. County Average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowances. The county average rates per acre for computing general diversion payments, and the county average rates per acre to be used in computing those portions of the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, shall be as follows for the respective counties in the State of California:

County	Average Rate Per Acre for Diversion From General Soil-Depleting Base 1/	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on Acreage Diverted for Payment 2/	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on all Cropland on Non-Diversion Farms and Commercial Orchard Land on Diversion Farms 3/
Alameda	\$6.80	\$4.55	\$.91
Alpine	8.30	5.55	1.11
Amador	6.10	4.05	.81
Butte	8.20	5.45	1.09
Calaveras	5.60	3.70	.74

1/ Pursuant to section 1, part II of W.R. Bulletin 101 - California.

2/ Pursuant to subsection A-2, section 2, Part III of W.R. Bulletin 101 - California.

3/ Pursuant to subsections A-3 and B-1 of section 2, part III of W.R. Bulletin 101 - California.

County	Average Rate Per Acre for Diversion From General Soil- Depleting Base	Average Soil-Build- ing Allowance Rate Per Acre on Acreage Diverted for Payment	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on all Cropland on Non- Diversion Farms and Commercial Orchard Land on Diversion Farms
Colusa	\$7.40	\$4.95	\$.99
Contra Costa	7.90	5.30	1.06
Del Norte	9.10	6.10	1.22
Eldorado	5.20	3.50	.70
Fresno	7.40	4.95	.99
Glenn	7.20	4.80	.96
Humboldt	10.10	6.75	1.35
Imperial	8.30	5.50	1.10
Inyo	6.70	4.45	.89
Kern	7.90	5.30	1.06
Kings	9.00	6.00	1.20
Lake	6.50	4.30	.86
Lassen	4.90	3.30	.66
Los Angeles	8.80	5.85	1.17
Madera	4.80	3.20	.64
Marin	9.50	6.35	1.27
Mariposa	4.90	3.25	.65
Mendocino	7.70	5.15	1.03
Merced	7.20	4.80	.96
Modoc	6.00	4.00	.80
Mono	5.20	3.45	.69
Monterey	6.90	4.60	.92
Napa	7.30	4.85	.97
Nevada	6.30	4.20	.84
Orange	6.80	4.50	.90
Placer	4.60	3.10	.62
Plumas	5.50	3.70	.74
Riverside	6.20	4.10	.82
Sacramento	7.30	4.85	.97
San Bonito	5.50	3.65	.73

County	Average Rate Per Acre for Diversion From General Soil- Depleting Base	Average Soil-Build- ing Allowance Rate Per Acre on Acreage Diverted for Payment	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on all Cropland on Non- Diversion Farms and Commercial Orchard Land on Diversion Farms
San Bernardino	\$9.00	\$6.00	\$1.20
San Diego	5.00	3.35	.67
San Francisco	7.90	5.30	1.06
San Joaquin	8.50	5.65	1.13
San Luis Obispo	5.50	3.65	.73
San Mateo	7.50	5.00	1.00
Santa Barbara	5.90	3.90	.78
Santa Clara	7.00	4.70	.94
Santa Cruz	7.30	4.85	.97
Shasta	6.30	4.20	.84
Sierra	5.50	3.65	.73
Siskiyou	6.30	4.20	.84
Solano	7.90	5.25	1.05
Sonoma	8.60	5.75	1.15
Stanislaus	8.20	5.50	1.10
Sutter	8.10	5.40	1.08
Tehama	6.60	4.40	.88
Trinity	5.50	3.65	.73
Tulare	7.00	4.70	.94
Tuolumne	5.20	3.50	.70
Ventura	8.10	5.40	1.08
Yolo	8.40	5.60	1.12
Yuba	5.90	3.95	.79

Sec. 2. Rates as Applied to Individual Farms. For any individual farm the rate of payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base and the rates to be used in computing those portions of the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of all such cropland in the United States shall be those rates determined by multiplying the applicable average rate per acre for the county in which the farm is located by the productivity index established for the farm and by dividing the result by 100.

The productivity index for the farm shall be determined on the basis of the farm yield as compared with the county yield of a

crop which is generally grown throughout the county or, on such other basis as the Director of the Western Division may authorize for the purpose of obtaining an accurate reflection of the productivity of the cropland on the farm. The average of the productivity indexes for all farms for which work sheets are filed in a county, weighted by the respective crop acreages for such farms, shall not exceed 100, unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS

Section 1. Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion.--
The amount of class I payment to be made to any person for diversion from the cotton and general soil-depleting bases shall be computed on the basis of the performance on all diversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county as follows:

A. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share 7/ of class I payment with respect to the decrease from the general soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained:

B. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of deduction with respect to the 1937 acreage of all soil-depleting crops except cotton in excess of the general soil-depleting base, and total the amounts thus obtained:

C. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of the maximum possible class I payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained:

D. Subtract the total obtained under subsection B from the total obtained under subsection A. The result, not in excess of the amount obtained under subsection C shall, subject to other applicable provisions of this part XI, be the class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the general soil-depleting base; provided, however, that, if the total obtained under sub-section B is larger than the total obtained under subsection A, the difference shall be deducted from any payment other than a range-building payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant;

E. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of the class I payment with respect to the decrease from the cotton soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained;

7/ The applicant's share of any payment, deduction, acreage, etc., shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of part V governing the applicant's share of payment.

F. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of deduction with respect to the 1937 acreage of cotton in excess of the cotton soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained;

G. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of the maximum possible class I payment for diversion from the cotton soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained;

H. Subtract the total obtained under subsection F from the total obtained under subsection E. The result, not in excess of the amount obtained under subsection G shall, subject to the applicable provisions of this part XI, be the class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the cotton soil-depleting base; provided, however, that, if the total obtained under subsection F is larger than that obtained under subsection E, the difference shall be deducted from any payment other than a range-building payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant.

Section 2. Deductions for failure to have soil-conserving acreage required with respect to the cotton soil-depleting bases on all farms owned or operated by the applicant in the county. --

A. Determine the applicant's share of the acreage of soil-conserving crops required with respect to the cotton soil-depleting bases as follows:

1. To the sum of the applicant's share of decreases from the cotton soil-depleting bases or the sum of the applicant's share of maximum diversion from the cotton soil-depleting bases, whichever sum is the smaller, add the sum of the applicant's share of the normal acreage of soil-conserving crops on each farm with a cotton soil-depleting base.

B. For each farm with a cotton soil-depleting base, compute the applicant's share 8/ of the 1937 acreage of soil-conserving crops and total the amounts thus obtained.

C. If the applicant's share of the 1937 acres of soil-conserving crops obtained under subsection B of this section 2, is less than the applicant's share of the acreage of soil-conserving crops required with respect to the cotton soil-depleting bases obtained under subsection A of this section 2, a deduction shall be made from any payment other than a range-building payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant at the rate of \$3.00 for each deficit acre.

8/ The applicant's share of any payment, deduction, acreage, etc., shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Part V governing the applicant's share of payment.

Section 3. Non-diversion Farms.

A. The foregoing provisions of this part XI are not applicable to non-diversion farms; provided, however, that any non-diversion farm upon which there has been an increase in the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of the soil-depleting base or 20 acres, whichever is the larger, shall be classified as a diversion farm.

Section 4. Determination of Class II Payments. The amount of class II payment to be made to any person for carrying out approved soil-building practices shall be computed on all diversion and nondiversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county as follows:

A. For each farm multiply the number of acres devoted to an approved soil-building practice by the rate specified for such practice; multiply this result by the percentage to which the applicant is entitled, and total the amounts thus obtained.

B. Compute the applicant's share of the soil-building allowance as follows:

1. Multiply the Class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the soil-depleting base, determined in accordance with the provisions of section 1, subsection D, of this part XI, by 66.7 percent.

2. On each farm individually, determine the applicant's share of the soil-building allowance (without regard to the minimum soil-building allowance) computed in accordance with the provisions of part III, Section 2, except that, item 2 in Subsection A of said part and Section shall not be used in such computation;

3. To the amount obtained under item 1, above, add the amount obtained under item 2, above, and the result shall be the soil-building allowance for all farms owned or operated by the applicant in the county.

C. The amount obtained under subsection A of this section 4, not in excess of the soil-building allowance obtained under subsection B of this section 4 shall, subject to the applicable provisions of this part XI, be the amount of the class II payment to the applicant.

Section 5. Adjustment in Payments. In the event that any person who makes application for payment with respect to any diversion farm has an interest as owner or operator in another farm or farms in the same State upon which the aggregate 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops exceeds the soil-depleting base acreage for such farm or farms, the applicant's share of any payment may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be adjusted to offset such increase in soil-depleting acreage.

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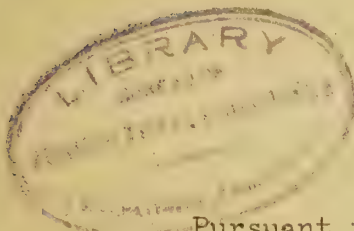
Issued January 14, 1937.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101 - COLORADO



Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Colorado, and such modification or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Colorado, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Colorado.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a state, a political sub-division of a state, or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereof, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sub-lets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937 to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

- 3 -

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937¹.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base, and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof, which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the County Committee and the State Committee the Secretary may designate, for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, vineyards, or bush fruits, on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet-potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Colorado at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein.

Section 1. Diversion Payments.-- With respect to diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. 1/

Sec. 2. Sugar Beet Payments.-- Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

- A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or
- B. Both of the following:
 1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936, and
 2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce, 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Section 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates.--Payment will be made for carrying out on cropland or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. The soil-building practices prescribed in this section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State Committee, such

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 Per Acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	2.00 Per Acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
C. Sweet Clover. Biennial and Annual Sweet Clover and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	2.00 Per Acre
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	1.00 Per Acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. Crested Wheat Grass seeded on cropland in 1937.	3.00 Per Acre
E. Mixtures of Perennial and Biennial Legumes and Perennial Grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	3.50 Per Acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	2.00 Per Acre

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	: RATE OF : PAYMENT
material is mechanically incorporated into the soil.	:
K. Establishment of terraces on cropland in 1937, provided, however, plans for the terracing project are approved in advance by the County Committee.	: 40 cents : per 100 linear : feet
L. Forest Trees	:
1. Planting of trees on cropland in 1937, provided the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and plantings are protected from livestock, with not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	: \$10.00 : Per Acre
2. Maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of interspaces and replacement of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	: 4.00 : Per Acre
M. In the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Baca, Bent, Boulder, Cheyenne, Crowley, Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Larimer, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Pueblo, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, Yuma, and such other counties or portions of counties as may be recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division:	:
1. Controlled summer fallowing when tilled in such manner and with such implements as will result in minimum of wind and water erosion, by creating and maintaining a rough-cloddy surface, reasonably free from volunteer growth. First tillage operation to be performed prior to June 15, 1937.	: 0.50 : Per Acre
2. Establishment of strip cropping and fallow, the fallow strips (two or more strips of fallow) to be not less than five rods nor more than 20 rods in width, with intervening strips of small grain crops, sorghum or Sudan grass, close drilled or broadcast, or small grain stubble, provided, however, at least one third the area is covered by strips of crop or small grain stubble. Payment will not be	: 1.00 : Per Acre

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
made for this practice if there is planted in 1937 a fall seeded crop of rye or wheat on the strips devoted in 1937 to crops or small grain stubble. The first tillage operation must be completed before June 15, 1937, strips to be approximately at right angles to the prevailing winds. Payment will be made on the acreage of fallow or the acreage devoted to crop (or stubble), whichever is the smaller, and only with respect to the acreage of strip cropping and fallow which is in addition to the acreage used for that practice in 1936.	
3. Contour listing of cropland in the process of natural reseeding to native pasture; provided, however, that sufficient natural cover is maintained to insure protection against wind erosion, and such land is not grazed in any manner whatsoever in 1937.	\$1.00 Per Acre
4. Restoring to native grass of land on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930 and which, in accordance with good farming practices, should be permanently devoted to grass; provided, (1) the operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass; (2) approval has been obtained from the county committee; and (3) such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937.	0.25 Per Acre
5. Fall or winter listing of cropland at approximately right angles to the prevailing winds to control wind erosion, in such manner, and time of listing as are approved in advance by the County Committee.	0.25 Per Acre
6. Planting of cover crops to control wind erosion:	2.00 Per Acre
Sudan grass or sweet sorghums when planted in rows not greater than 42 inches apart or any sorghum or Sudan grass when close drilled or broadcast; provided, however, that no	

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
portion of the crop is harvested or pastured in any manner whatsoever. The county committee shall approve this prac- tice only when the prior approval of the community committee has been obtained.	
N. The Following Practices Will be Applicable only to Non-Crop Pasture Acreage:	
1. For reseeding depleted non-crop pasture land with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses. Payment not to exceed \$2.00 per acre.	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown
2. For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	\$0.50 per acre
O. Perennial Noxious Weed <u>1/</u> Control. -- When after the approval of the County Committee, seriously infested plots of weeds listed below are con- trolled by periodic cultivation or chemical treatment in accordance with specifications is- sued by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Chemical treatment.	\$10.00 per acre
2. Periodic cultivation.	\$5.00 per acre

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance. -- The soil-building allow-
ance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

- A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following
items, whichever is greater:

1/ Perennial Noxious Weeds shall include: Canadian thistle, bindweed
or wild morning glory, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, white top or
hoary cress and white ragweed.

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
 2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States 1/ for each acre diverted for payment from the general soil-depleting base.
 3. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States 1/ for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 7. 50 cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
- B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:
1. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from average productivity of all such cropland in the United States for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937. 1/
 - 2.. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 3. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

4. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
5. 50 cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

PART IV RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates:--Payment will be made for the carrying out on range land in 1937, such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit, prior to their institution:

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	: RATE OF : PAYMENT :
A. Contouring	: \$0.50 : Per Acre
For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	: : : : : : : :
B. Development of springs and seeps	: :
For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water, in a trough, or in a pipe not less than one inch in diameter, to a tank.	: 50.00 per : spring : or : seep : :
C. Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.	: 0.15 per : cubic yard : of fill or : excavation
For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	: : : : : : :
D. Wells	: : : :

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
For drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is piped to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payments provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed in a trough or a pipe to a tank or storage reservoir.	\$1.00 per linear foot
E. Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing.	
For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, <u>Farm Drainage</u> , published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)	0.10 per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching
F. Range Fences.	
For constructing cross fences or drift fences of not less than three wires, with good sound posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, and with wires tightly stretched.	0.30 Per Rod
G. Rodent Control	
For destroying at least ninety percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:	
1. Pocket Gophers	0.15 Per Acre
2. Prairie Dogs	0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Ground Squirrels	Per Acre 0.06
H. Reseeding.	Per Acre
For reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses as follows:	
1. Crested Wheat Grass	0.20 per pound of seed sown

PART V DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Section 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except sugar beets and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; provided, however, that

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.

2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share tenants, in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.

C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments. -- All payments, except sugar beet, and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and approved by the county committee, or

as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Section 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs. -- The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains. -- Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. -- Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation, cropping or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops. -- If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 1, part II, Provided, however, That if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants. -- If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have

the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment. --

- A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.
- B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal Agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses. -- There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such Counties the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment. --

- A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.
- B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share tenant, ranch operator, or such other persons as may be designated by the Secretary.

- C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining Counties shall be regarded as located in the County in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, on such farming or ranching unit, shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet. --

- A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.
- B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar used is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.
- E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Base. -- There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm.

- A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-

depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classification, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops, seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved

- b by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland in the county, the ratio of the soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Base. -- The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. -- There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodent and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. -- Land devoted to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested:

- a. Small grains including flax, except as indicated under item a of section 2 and item d of section 3 of this part VIII.
- b. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn)
- c. Potatoes

- 22 -

- d. Sugar Beets
- e. Root crops grown for feed
- f. Cultivated sunflowers
- g. Mustard (commercial)
- h. Rape
- i. Truck and vegetable crops and their seed, melons and strawberries.
- j. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghum, broom corn and Sudan grass harvested for seed, grain, or hay.
- k. Millets
- l. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, and canning peas, harvested for grain, seed or hay except as indicated under item d of section 3 of this part VIII.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. -- Land devoted to any of the following crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of section 1, part VIII), shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following legumes and grasses and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay; alfalfa, alsike clover, sweet clover, red clover, bluegrass, orchard grass, brome grass, Bermuda grass, buffalo grass, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, and red top.
- b. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. -- Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Idle cropland
- b. Cultivated fallow

- 23 -

- c. Artichokes, bulbs, nursery stocks
- d. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the county committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936; provided such use of land shall have been approved by the County Committee prior to May 1, 1937.
- e. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, and bush fruits
- f. Small grains seeded as a winter crop and pastured, but not harvested for grain or hay.

PART IX APPEALS

Section 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee. --
Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture,
has hereunto set his hand
and caused the official
seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed
in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this
14th day of January, 1937.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture

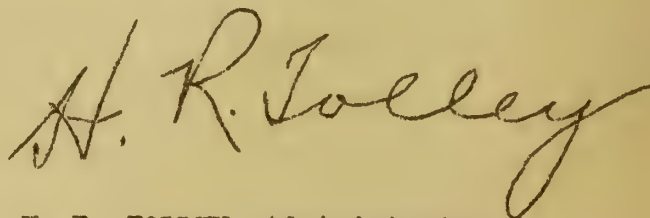
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION -- A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With the launching of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, farmers of the United States are commencing the second year of operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

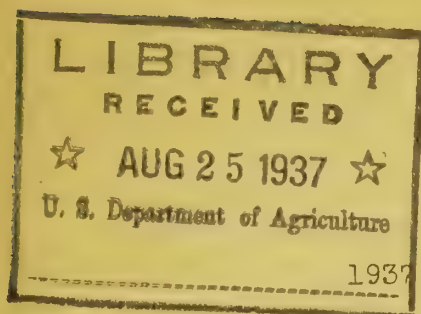
The 1937 Program, like the 1936 Program, emphasizes the conservation phase of agricultural improvement. For 1937, refinements have been made in the 1936 program, on the basis of recommendations made by the farmers at local and county meetings held throughout the country last fall. Such changes as have been made for the 1937 program place greater emphasis on the adoption of soil-building practices on the farms of participating producers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration entertains a sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation shown in the past programs by community and county committeemen, by extension workers, and by many leaders of the farm organizations. I have the greatest confidence that this fine spirit and whole-hearted effort will make it possible to get the 1937 program under way in time to benefit the greatest possible number of farmers.

The extent to which the program will aid farmers in each State and county and thus accomplish its objectives, will, in a large measure, depend upon the thoroughness with which extension workers, community and county committeemen, and farm-organization leaders help their neighbors to understand the underlying principles as well as the provisions applying to individual farms.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "H. R. Tolley". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

H. R. TOLLEY, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

* NOTE. -- The provisions of WRB-101-COLORADO, as supplemented by Part X and Part XI, and as amended by Supplement No. 1, Supplement No. 2, Supplement No. 3, and Supplement No. 4, are incorporated in this compilation. (Part X was approved March 30, 1937; Part XI was approved March 31, 1937; Supplement No. 1 was approved June 3, 1937; Supplement No. 2 was approved April 3, 1937; Supplement No. 3 was approved May 17, 1937; and Supplement No. 4 was approved July 23, 1937.)

CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
PART I. DEFINITIONS-----	3
PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS-----	6
Section 1. Diversion Payments-----	6
2. Sugar Beet Payments-----	6
PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT-----	7
Section 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates-----	7
2. Soil-Building Allowance-----	13
3. Designation of Wind-Erosion Area and Special Provisions Applicable Thereto-----	14
PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS-----	17
Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates-----	17
2. Range-Building Allowance-----	20
3. Range-Building Payment-----	20
4. Eligibility for Payment-----	20
PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS-----	20
Section 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator-----	20
2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments---	21

	<u>PAGE</u>
PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT-----	21
Section 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs-----	21
2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains-----	22
3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program-----	22
4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops-----	22
5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants-----	22
6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment-----	23
7. Association Expenses-----	23
8. Application and Eligibility for Payment-----	23
9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet-----	24
PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES-----	24
Section 1. Soil-Depleting Base-----	24
2. Soil-Conserving Base-----	25
3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity-----	25
PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES-----	26
Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops-----	26
2. Soil-Conserving Crops-----	26
3. Neutral Uses-----	27
PART IX. APPEALS-----	27
Section 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee-----	27
PART X. COUNTY AVERAGE RATES-----	27
Section 1. County Average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowances-----	27
2. Rates as Applied to Individual Farms-----	30
PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS-----	30
Section 1. Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion-----	30
2. Non-Diversion Farms-----	31
3. Determination of Class II Payments-----	31
4. Adjustment in Payments-----	31

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Colorado, and such modification or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any

benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Colorado, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Colorado.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a state, a political sub-division of a state, or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937 to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base, and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation ten acres or more of which, on the average for the ranching unit, are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the County Committee and the State Committee the Secretary may designate, for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, vineyards, or bush fruits, on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet-potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION
AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Colorado at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein.

Section 1. Diversion Payments.--With respect to diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. 2/

Sec. 2. Sugar Beet Payments.--Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

- A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or
- B. Both of the following:
 - 1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936, and
 - 2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of

2/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce, 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Section 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates.-- Payment will be made for carrying out on cropland or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. The soil-building practices prescribed in this section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage except that payments will be made for practices prescribed in Item A, Item B, Item C, Item D, or Item E of Section 1, in addition to the practices prescribed in Item G, or Item K.

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	:RATE OF :PAYMENT
A. Perennial Legumes including alfalfa, white clover, red clover, alsike clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	:
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$4.00 : Per Acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	: \$2.50 : Per Acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	:

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	:RATE OF :PAYMENT
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	:
B. Perennial Grasses including bluegrass, orchard, Bermuda, brome, grama, buffalo, wheat grasses, (except crested wheat grasses) rye grasses, timothy, redtop, and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	:
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$3.50 : Per Acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	: \$2.00 : Per Acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	:
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	:
C. Sweet Clover. Biennial and Annual Sweet Clover and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	: \$2.00 : Per Acre
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	:
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	: \$1.00 : Per Acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	:

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS		:RATE OF :PAYMENT
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.		:
D. Crested Wheat Grass seeded on cropland in 1937.		: \$3.00 : Per Acre
E. Mixtures of Perennial and Biennial Legumes and Perennial Grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.		:
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.		: \$3.50 : Per Acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:		: \$2.00 : Per Acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.		:
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.		:
F. Planting of Sod Pieces of Perennial Grasses:		: \$4.00 : Per Acre
1. The planting of sod pieces of approved perennial grasses between February 1, 1937, and October 31, 1937, the sod pieces to be cut to a depth of approximately two inches and in blocks not less than four inches square. The sod pieces are to be planted in rows not more than four feet apart with the pieces at intervals of not more than four feet in the row and set approximately level with the surface soil.		:
G. Green Manures - Legumes - when soybeans, cowpeas, or field peas are seeded on cropland between January 1, 1937, and July 31, 1937 and plowed under after attaining at least two months growth; provided, however, that when planted in orchards or vineyards the entire growth may be allowed to remain on the land without turning under.		: \$2.00 : Per Acre

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS		RATE OF PAYMENT
H.	Winter Cover Crops - Legumes - when winter vetch or crimson clover is grown preceding or following a vegetable crop or in an orchard or vineyard, in 1937, and plowed under after attaining at least two months' growth.	\$2.00 Per Acre
I.	Winter Cover Crops - Non-Legumes - when winter barley or rye is grown preceding or following a vegetable crop or in an orchard or vineyard in 1937, and plowed under after attaining at least two months' growth.	\$1.00 Per Acre
J.	Addition of organic material in the form of hay or straw, in commercial orchards and vineyards at a rate of not less than 5 tons per acre, between February 1, 1937, and October 31, 1937, provided such organic material is mechanically incorporated into the soil.	\$5.00 Per Acre
K.	Establishment of terraces on cropland in 1937, provided, however, plans for the terracing project are approved in advance by the County Committee.	\$0.40 Per 100 Linear Feet
L.	Forest Trees	
1.	Planting of trees on cropland in 1937, provided the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and plantings are protected from livestock, with not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	\$10.00 Per Acre
2.	Maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of interspaces and replacement of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	\$4.00 Per Acre
M.	In the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Baca, Bent, Boulder, Cheyenne, Crowley, Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Larimer, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Pueblo, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, Yuma, and such other counties or portions of counties as may be recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division:	

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	:RATE OF :PAYMENT :
1. Controlled Summer Fallow on Non-Irrigated Land.	:
a. Controlled summer fallowing when tilled in: such manner and with such implements as will result in minimum of wind and water erosion, by creating and maintaining a rough-cloddy surface reasonably free from volunteer growth. First tillage operation: to be performed prior to June 15, 1937.	:\$1.00 : Per Acre
b. Controlled summer fallow, in accordance with the provisions of Item M-1-a, when listed on the contour with lister furrows not more than 4 feet apart nor less than 4 inches in depth or when listed with dams in the lister furrow not more than 16 feet apart, and in accordance with specifications recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division.	:\$1.50 : Per Acre
2. Establishment of Strip Cropping and Fallow.	:
a. Fallow strips (two or more strips of fallow) shall be not less than five rods nor more than 20 rods in width, with intervening strips of small grain crops, sorghum or Sudan grass broadcast or in rows not more than 28 inches apart, or small grain stubble, provided, however, at least one-third the area is covered by strips of crop or small grain stubble. Payment will not be made for this practice: if there is planted in 1937 a fall seeded crop of rye or wheat on the strips devoted: in 1937 to crops or small grain stubble. The first tillage operation must be completed before June 15, 1937, strips to be approximately at right angles to the prevailing winds. Payment will be made on the acreage of fallow or the acreage devoted to crop (or stubble), whichever is the smaller, and only with respect to the acreage of strip cropping and fallow which: is in addition to the acreage used for that practice in 1936.	:\$1.00 : Per Acre
b. Combination of Practices M-1 and M-2a.	:\$2.00 : per acre

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS		RATE OF PAYMENT
3.	Contour listing of cropland in the process of natural reseeding to native pasture; provided, however, that sufficient natural cover is maintained to insure protection against wind erosion, and such land is not grazed in any manner whatsoever in 1937.	\$1.00 Per Acre
4.	Restoring to native grass of land on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930 and which, in accordance with good farming practices, should be permanently devoted to grass; provided, (1) the operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass; (2) approval has been obtained from the county committee; and (3) such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937.	\$0.25 Per Acre
5.	Fall or winter listing of cropland at approximately right angles to the prevailing winds to control wind erosion, in such manner, and time of listing as are approved in advance by the County Committee.	\$0.25 Per Acre
6.	Planting of cover crops to control wind erosion: Sudan grass or millet or sweet sorghums when planted in rows not greater than 42 inches apart or any sorghum or Sudan grass or millet when close drilled or broadcast; provided, however, that no portion of the crop is harvested or pastured in any manner whatsoever. The county committee shall approve this practice only when the prior approval of the community committee has been obtained.	\$2.00 Per Acre
7.	Contour farming on cropland in 1937, when small grain or intertilled crops are planted or seeded on the contour, provided, however, the slopes are in excess of two percent.	\$0.50 Per Acre
N.	The Following Practices Will be Applicable only to Non-Crop Pasture Acreage:	
1.	For reseeding depleted non-crop pasture land with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses. Payment not to exceed \$2.00 per acre.	\$0.20 Per Pound of Seed Sown

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	:RATE OF :PAYMENT
2. For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	: \$0.50 : Per Acre
0. Perennial Noxious Weed <u>3/</u> Control. -- When after the approval of the County Committee, seriously infested plots of weeds listed below are controlled by periodic cultivation or chemical treatment in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Chemical treatment.	: \$10.00 : Per Acre
2. Periodic cultivation.	: \$5.00 : Per Acre

Section 2. Soil-Building Allowance. -- The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States for each acre diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base.
3. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States 4/ for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

3/ Perennial Noxious Weeds shall include: Canadian thistle, bindweed or wild morning glory, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, white top or hoary cress and white ragweed.

4/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 7. 50 cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
- B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:
1. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from average productivity of all such cropland in the United States for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937. 4/
 2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 3. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 4. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 5. 50 cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

Sec. 3. Designation of Wind-Erosion Area and Special Provisions Applicable Thereto. The provisions of this Section 3 shall be applicable only to farms located in the counties of Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Kiowa, Las Animas, Otero, Prowers, and such additional counties or parts of counties, subject to wind erosion in 1937, as may be recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division.

A. Farm Acreage Subject to Active Wind-Erosion in 1937.

The county committee shall determine for each farm in the wind-erosion area, upon which the operator intends to perform wind-erosion control practices in 1937, the acreage of cropland,

4/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

excluding the maximum acreage which may be diverted for payment on such farm, subject in 1937, to active wind erosion. Such acreage shall be referred to as the "wind-erosion acreage".

- B. Additional Soil-Building Allowance. For each farm with respect to which the county committee has designated a wind-erosion acreage there will be added to the soil-building allowance, computed in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of this Part III, an additional amount of 75 cents for each acre of wind-erosion acreage. Such additional soil-building allowance may be earned only performing wind-erosion control practices.
- C. Wind-Erosion Control Practices. Payment will be made for the carrying out on designated wind-erosion acreage in 1937 such of the following practices as are approved by the county committee for the farm prior to their institution, without such practices, when carried out on designated wind-erosion acreage, being regarded as in any way affecting the prior classification of such acreage.

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
P. Contour Listing.	
For cultivation on the contour with a regular double mold-board lister, basin lister, or chisel; provided, that the furrows shall be not more than 4 feet nor less than 20 inches apart and shall, if listed, be not less than 8 inches in width and 6 inches in depth, or if chiseled, be not less than approximately 4 inches in width and 6 inches in depth.	\$0.25 Per Acre
(Attention is called to Part III, Section 1 of WRB-101 - Colorado, as amended by Supplements 1 and 2, whereby payment will not be made with respect to more than one practice carried out on the same acreage except as specifically provided otherwise.)	
Q. Listing or Furrowing.	
For cultivation at approximate right angles to the direction of prevailing winds with a regular double mold-board lister, basin lister, or chisel; provided, that the furrows shall be not more than 4 feet nor less than 20 inches apart and shall, if listed, be not less than 8 inches in width and 6 inches in depth, or if chiseled, be not less than approximately 4 inches in width and 6 inches in depth.	\$0.20 Per Acre

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
R. Strip Listing or Furrowing.	
For cultivation at approximate right angles to the direction of prevailing winds with a regular three-row or four-row double moldboard lister, basin lister, chisel, or hole digger; provided, that the width between strips shall not exceed 30 feet. This practice may be performed more than once on the same acreage, if necessary, to assure effective control following rains or prolonged periods of soil drifting.	\$0.10 Per Acre for each cultivation total pay- ment not to exceed \$0.20 Per Acre
S. Planting of Cover Crops.	
Sorghums, sudan grass or millets when planted in rows, not greater than 42 inches apart, or close drilled; provided, however, that a reasonably good growth is attained, that only the heads of the sorghum or seed of the sudan grass are removed, that all of the stalks are left on the ground where grown, and that the operator's farming plan provides that such stalks may be left standing on the land until late in the spring of 1938, as a protection against wind erosion.	
1. If seeded on the contour or in combination with basin listing.	\$0.50 Per Acre
2. If not seeded on the contour or in combination with basin listing.	\$0.35 Per Acre
(Payment may be made with respect to this practice, in addition to Practices K, P, Q, or R, if carried out on the same acreage.)	
D. <u>Deductions.</u> The payments provided for in this Section shall not be subject to any deduction for increase in soil-depleting crops. However, such payments shall be subject to deduction for administrative expenses in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of Part VI.	
E. <u>Eligibility for Payment.</u> Notwithstanding the provisions of Part V, payment for any of the foregoing wind-erosion control practices shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who the county committee determines has performed such practices.	

F. Preliminary Application for Payment. By preliminary application made on the prescribed form, any 1937 owner or operator, who has carried out before July 1, 1937, such wind-erosion control practices as are provided for in this section, may receive a preliminary payment amounting to 85 percent of the amount of payment computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection C above. Such preliminary payment shall not be in excess of 85 percent of the additional soil-building allowance provided for in subsection B above. The amount of such preliminary payment will be deducted from the total amount computed as due such 1937 owner or operator under the complete and final application made by him for payment under the provisions of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. In connection with such complete and final application, appropriate deductions shall be made for administrative expenses.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates. Payment will be made for carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit prior to their institution, provided that the range-building payment with respect to any ranching unit shall not exceed the range-building allowance for such ranching unit.

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	: RATE OF : PAYMENT
A. Contouring	:
For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	: \$0.50 : Per Acre
B. Development of springs and seeps	:
For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water, in a trough, or in a pipe not less than one inch in diameter, to a tank.	: \$50.00 per : spring or : seep
C. Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.	:
For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	: \$0.15 per : cubic yard : of fill or : excavation

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
D. Wells	
For drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is piped to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payments provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed in a trough or a pipe to a tank or storage reservoir.	\$1.00 per linear foot
E. Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing	
For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, <u>Farm Drainage</u> , published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)	\$0.10 per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching
F. Range Fences	
For building cross fences or drift fences constructed as follows: (a) not fewer than three tightly stretched wires, attached to posts set not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, (b) not fewer than three poles, or rails, nailed, with nails not smaller than 40-penny spikes to posts or jacks spaced not more than 18 feet apart, or (c) not fewer than 4 logs laid in worm-like fashion, with corners to be notched and saddled, or braced on either side at point of log intersection with two upright poles or other suitable bracing material wired together with not less than 3 binding wires; all posts, poles, rails, logs, and jacks to be good and sound.	\$0.30 per rod
G. Rodent Control	
For destroying at least ninety percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:	
1. Pocket Gophers	\$0.15 Per Acre
2. Prairie Dogs	\$0.07½ Per Acre
3. Ground Squirrels	\$0.06 Per Acre

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS		RATE OF PAYMENT
H. Reseeding		
For reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses as follows:		\$0.20 per pound of seed sown
1. Crested Wheat Grass		
2. Slender Wheat Grass		
3. Western Wheat Grass		
4. Brome Grass		
I. Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing		
Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State Committee, at the rate of 35 cents per full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of 25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice (1) if the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, and (2) if the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.		\$0.35 per animal unit for each full month
J. Mountain Meadow Land Practices in Counties Designated under Section 2 of this Part IV		
1. Reseeding Mountain Meadow Land. For reseeding mountain meadow land with good seed of adapted varieties of the following perennial grasses and legumes or mixtures thereof, brome grass, red top, timothy, alsike clover, meadow fescue, medium red clover, and such other perennial grasses and legumes except alfalfa, or mixtures thereof as are recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division.		\$0.20 per pound of seed sown, but not in excess of \$2.00 per acre

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
2. Earthen Dams for Erosion Control on Mountain Meadows. For constructing, according to specifications recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division, earthen dams for the exclusive purpose of diverting flood water of intermittent streams to prevent soil erosion on mountain meadow land.	: \$0.15 per : cubic yard : of fill, : but not in : excess of : \$50.00 for : each dam.

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance. The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity thereof, plus, in the case of certain mountain counties designated by the Director of the Western Division, 40¢ times the number of acres of mountain meadow land in the ranching unit from which hay is normally harvested for feeding on the ranching unit to range livestock owned by the operator of the ranching unit. The mountain counties designated by the Director of the Western Division for the purposes of this section shall be those counties for which, upon the basis of the recommendations of the county and State committees, he determines the mountain meadow land practices specified in Part IV of this bulletin to be necessary and effective in promoting land conservation. In determining the grazing capacity of any ranching unit with respect to which an acreage allowance for mountain meadow land may be made, the grazing capacity of such acreage of mountain meadow land shall not be considered.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment. Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deduction for increase in acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment. Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators; Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment, to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Section 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except sugar beets and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; provided, however, that

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.
2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State Committee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share tenants, in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.

C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title, under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments. All payments, except sugar beet, and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Section 1. Modifications for Farms Under Special Programs.

The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil

Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the county committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 1, part II, Provided, however, That if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices not Qualifying for Payment.

- A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.
- B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal Agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses. There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such Counties the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

- A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.
- B. An application for payment may be made by an owner, share-tenant, share-cropper, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.
- C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining Counties shall be regarded as located in the County in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, on such farming or ranching unit, shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.
- D. A farm located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or if there is no such principal dwelling, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

- A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.
- B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.
- E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Base. There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm.

- A. On such farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classification, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.
2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops, seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland in the county, the ratio of the soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Base. The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such

grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodent and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. Land seeded to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested; except as provided in Section 3 of this Part VIII, with respect to emergency forage crops, and winter pasture crops, and as provided in Part III, Section 3, Subsection C, with respect to sorghums, Sudan grass, or millets grown in 1937 on designated wind-erosion acreage.

- a. Small grains including flax.
- b. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn).
- c. Potatoes.
- d. Sugar beets.
- e. Root crops grown for feed.
- f. Cultivated sunflowers.
- g. Mustard (commercial).
- h. Rape.
- i. Truck and vegetable crops and their seed, melons and strawberries.
- j. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broom corn, and Sudan grass harvested for seed, grain, hay, or pastured.
- k. Millets.
- l. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, and canning peas, harvested for grain, seed, or hay.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. Cropland devoted to any of the following crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of section 1, part VIII), shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year.

- a. The following legumes and grasses and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay; alfalfa, alsike clover, sweet clover, red clover, bluegrass, orchard grass, brome grass, Bermuda grass, buffalo grass, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, and red top.
- b. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Idle cropland.
- b. Cultivated fallow.
- c. Artichokes, bulbs, nursery stocks.
- d. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the county committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936; provided such use of land shall have been approved by the county committee prior to May 1, 1937.
- e. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, and bush fruits.
- f. Small grains seeded as a winter cover crop and pastured, but not harvested for grain or hay.
- g. Cropland planted to forest trees between January 1, 1930 and January 1, 1934.

PART IX. APPEALS

Section 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.

Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

PART X. COUNTY AVERAGE RATES

Section 1. County average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowances. The county average rates per acre for computing diversion payments, and the county average rates per acre to

be used in computing those portions of the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, shall be as follows for the respective counties in the State of Colorado:

County	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on all Cropland on Non-Diversion Farms and Commercial Orchard Land on Depleting Base		
	1/	2/	3/
Adams	\$3.70	\$2.50	\$0.50
Alamosa	7.10	4.75	0.95
Arapahoe	3.50	2.30	0.46
Archuleta	4.80	3.20	0.64
Baca	3.60	2.40	0.48
Bent	5.20	3.50	0.70
Boulder	8.40	5.60	1.12
Chaffee	7.30	4.90	0.98
Cheyenne	2.40	1.60	0.32
Clear Creek	3.30	2.20	0.44
Conejos	7.50	5.05	1.01
Costilla	7.60	5.10	1.02
Crowley	4.10	2.75	0.55
Custer	4.10	2.70	0.54
Delta	8.70	5.80	1.16
Dolores	3.20	2.10	0.42
Douglas	3.60	2.40	0.48
Eagle	9.80	6.50	1.30
Elbert	2.50	1.70	0.34
El Paso	2.50	1.65	0.33
Fremont	5.30	3.55	0.71
Garfield	8.80	5.85	1.17
Gilpin	2.90	1.95	0.39
Grand	6.90	4.60	0.92
Gunnison	5.00	3.35	0.67
Hinsdale	5.80	3.90	0.78
Huerfano	3.00	2.00	0.40
Jackson	5.30	3.55	0.71
Jefferson	7.40	4.95	0.99
Kiowa	2.50	1.65	0.33

County	Average Rate Per Acre for Diversion from Soil- Depleting Base	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on Acreage Divert- ed for Payment	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on all Cropland on Non- Diversion Farms and Commercial Orchard Land on Diversion Farms
	1/	2/	3/
Kit Carson	\$2.40	\$1.60	\$0.32
Lake	5.20	3.50	0.70
La Plata	7.30	4.85	0.97
Larimer	7.50	5.00	1.00
Las Animas	3.00	2.05	0.41
Lincoln	2.50	1.65	0.33
Logan	3.60	2.45	0.49
Mesa	8.10	5.40	1.08
Mineral	6.90	4.60	0.92
Moffat	4.60	3.05	0.61
Montezuma	5.20	3.45	0.69
Montrose	9.30	6.15	1.23
Morgan	3.60	2.40	0.48
Otero	7.20	4.75	0.95
Ouray	7.00	4.65	0.93
Park	2.70	1.80	0.36
Phillips	4.20	2.80	0.56
Pitkin	9.30	6.20	1.24
Prowers	4.70	3.10	0.62
Pueblo	3.70	2.45	0.49
Rio Blanco	6.00	4.05	0.81
Rio Grande	8.50	5.65	1.13
Routt	5.40	3.65	0.73
Saguache	7.60	5.05	1.01
San Juan <u>4/</u>			
San Miguel	4.80	3.20	0.64
Sedgwick	4.40	2.95	0.59
Summit	5.50	3.65	0.73
Teller	3.40	2.25	0.45
Washington	2.50	1.70	0.34
Weld	5.00	3.35	0.67
Yuma	3.30	2.20	0.44

1/ Pursuant to section 1, part II of W. R. Bulletin 101 - Colorado.

2/ Pursuant to subsection A-2, section 2, part III of W. R. Bulletin 101 - Colorado.

3/ Pursuant to subsections A-3 and B-1 of section 2, part III of W. R. Bulletin 101 - Colorado.

4/ Included with La Plata County.

Sec. 2. Rates as Applied to Individual Farms. For any individual farm the rate of payment for diversion from the soil-depleting base and the rates to be used in computing those portions of the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States shall be those rates determined by multiplying the applicable average rate per acre for the county in which the farm is located by the productivity index established for the farm and by dividing the result by 100.

The productivity index for the farm shall be determined on the basis of the farm yield as compared with the county yield of a crop which is generally grown throughout the county or, on such other basis as the Director of the Western Division may authorize for the purpose of obtaining an accurate reflection of the productivity of the cropland on the farm. The average of the productivity indexes for all farms for which work sheets are filed in a county, weighted by the respective crop acreages for such farms, shall not exceed 100, unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS

Section 1. Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion.

The amount of class I payment to be made to any person for diversion from the soil-depleting base shall be determined on the basis of the performance on all diversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county as follows:

- A. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share 5/ of class I payment with respect to the decrease from the soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained;
- B. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of deduction with respect to the 1937 acreage of all soil-depleting crops in excess of the soil-depleting base, and total the amounts thus obtained;
- C. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of the maximum possible class I payment for diversion from the soil-depleting bases respectively and total the amounts thus obtained;
- D. Subtract the total obtained under subsection B from the total obtained under subsection A. The result, not in excess of the amount obtained under subsection C shall, subject to other applicable provisions of this part XI, be the class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the soil-depleting base; Provided, however, that, if the total obtained under subsection B is larger than the total obtained under subsection A, the difference shall be deducted from any payment other than a range-building payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant.

5/ The applicant's share of any payment, deduction, acreage, etc., shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of part V governing the applicant's share of payment.

Sec. 2. Non-diversion Farms.

- A. The foregoing provisions of section 1 of this part XI are not applicable to non-diversion farms, provided, however, that any non-diversion farm upon which there has been an increase in the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of the soil-depleting base or 20 acres, whichever is the larger, shall be considered a diversion farm.

Sec. 3. Determination of Class II Payments. The amount of class II payment to be made to any person for carrying out approved soil-building practices shall be computed on all diversion and non-diversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county as follows:

- A. For each farm multiply the number of acres devoted to an approved soil-building practice by the rate specified for such practice; multiply this result by the percentage to which the applicant is entitled, and total the amounts thus obtained.
- B. Compute the applicant's share of the soil-building allowance as follows:
1. Multiply the class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the soil-depleting base, determined in accordance with the provisions of section 1, subsection D, of this part XI, by 66.7 percent.
 2. On each farm individually, determine the applicant's share of the soil-building allowance (without regard to the minimum soil-building allowance) computed in accordance with the provisions of Part III, section 2, except that, item 2 in subsection A of said part and section shall not be used in such computation.
 3. To the amount obtained under item 1, above, add the amount obtained under item 2, above, and the result shall be the soil-building allowance for all farms owned or operated by the applicant in the county.
- C. The amount obtained under subsection A of this section 3, not in excess of the soil-building allowance obtained under subsection B of this section 3 shall, subject to the applicable provisions of this part XI, be the amount of the class II payment to the applicant.


Sec. 4. Adjustment in Payments. In the event that any person who makes application for payment with respect to any diversion farm has an interest as owner or operator in another farm or farms in the same State upon which the aggregate 1937 acreage of soil-depleting

crops exceeds the soil-depleting base acreage for such farm or farms, the applicant's share of any payment may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be adjusted to offset such increase in soil-depleting acreage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101 - Idaho



Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of Section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Idaho, and such modification or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Idaho, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Idaho.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland, excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government or any agency thereof, in which a range operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof, which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the county committee and the State committee, the Secretary may designate for any county or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables, bulbs, or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND

SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Idaho at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein.

Section 1. Diversion Payments. With respect to diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. 1/

Sec. 2. Sugar Beet Payments. Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to 12 1/2 cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

- A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or
- B. Both of the following:
 - 1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936, and
 - 2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING

PAYMENT.

Sec. 1. Soil-Building Payment. Payment will be made for carrying out on cropland or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building practice allowance for the farm.

The soil-building practices prescribed in this section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State Committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Practices and Conditions	: Rate of : Payment
A. Perennial legumes including alfalfa, red clover, white clover, Ladino clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	: : : : : :
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$4.00 per : acre : : : :
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	: \$2.50 per : acre : :
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: : : : : :
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	: : : : : :

Practices and Conditions	: Rate of : Payment
B. Biennial legumes, (except red clovers and sweet clovers) including alsike, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	:
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$3.00 per : acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	: \$2.00 per : acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	:
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	:
C. Perennial grasses including blue grass, orchard, brome, rye grasses, bent grass, fescues, tall oat grass, and wheat grasses except crested wheat grass and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	:
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$3.50 per : acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	: \$2.00 per : acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	:
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	:
D. Mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	:

Practices and Conditions	: Rate of : Payment
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$3.50 per : acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	: \$2.00 per : acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	:
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	:
E. Crested Wheat Grass seeded on cropland in 1937.	: \$3.00 per : acre
F. Biennial and Annual Sweet Clover and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	:
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$2.00 per : acre
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions.	: \$1.00 per : acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	:
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	:
G. Reseeding Farm Pastures. When perennial grasses or perennial legumes, or mixtures thereof, are seeded on pasture land in 1937. <u>Payment will not be made in excess of \$2.00 per acre.</u>	: \$.20 per lb. : of seed sown.

Practices and Conditions	: Rate of : Payment
H. Winter wheat or rye when seeded in the spring on non-irrigated cropland before June 15, 1937, and utilized only as a cover crop or pastured.	: \$1.00 per : acre
I. Forest Trees.	
1. Planting of trees on cropland in 1937, provided the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and plantings are protected from livestock and with not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	: \$10.00 per : acre
2. Maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of interspaces and replacements of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	: \$4.00 per : acre
J. Green Manure Crops.	
1. When field peas or rye are grown on cropland in 1937 and turned under after attaining at least two months' growth with no utilization for grain, pasture, seed, or canning purposes.	
a. Irrigated land	
1. Rye	: \$1.00 per : acre
2. Peas	: \$2.00 per : acre
b. Non-irrigated land	
1. Rye	: \$.50 per : acre
2. Peas	: \$.50 per : acre
K. Perennial Noxious Weed Control	
1. When, after the approval of the county committee, seriously infested plots of the weeds listed below are controlled by periodic cultivation or by chemical	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
treatment in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	
a. Chemical treatment	\$10.00 per acre
b. Periodic cultivation	\$ 5.00 per acre
This practice is limited to the following weeds:	
Canada thistle	
Bindweed or wild morning glory	
White top or Hoary cress	
Leafy spurge	
Russian knapweed	
L. Controlled fallow.	
1. Trashy Fallow. When cropland is summer fallowed in such manner as to have all crop residues on or near the surface of the soil to prevent soil erosion from wind or water, and no straw or stubble is burned or otherwise removed from such land.	\$.50 per acre
2. Establishment of Strip Cropping and Fallow. When summer fallow is performed in 1937 in strips not more than 10 rods in width, approximately at right angles to the prevailing winds, alternated with strips of small grain crops or stubble of equal width. Payment to be made on the acreage of fallow land only, and then only when additional to the acreage used for such practice in 1936.	\$.50 per acre
3. Establishment of Contour Strip Cropping and Fallow. When summer fallow is performed in 1937 in strips not more than 10 rods in width, alternated with strips of small grain crops or stubble of equal width, strips to follow the contour of the field, without the burning of stubble or crop residues. Payment to be made on the acreage of fallow land only, and then only when additional to the acreage used for such practice in 1936.	\$.75 per acre

- b. Any one of the practices specified in items A, B, and D in addition to either of the practices specified in items O-1 or O-2.
- c. The practice specified in item L-1 in addition to either of the practices specified in items L-2 or L-3.

Sec. 3. Soil-Building Allowance. The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

- A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:
 - 1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
 - 2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States,^{1/} for each acre diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base.
 - 3. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States,^{1/} for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 - 4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 - 5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 - 6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 - 7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season, provided, however, that if the normal pasture season is ten months or more the rate shall be \$1.00 for each animal unit in excess of five.

^{1/} The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

B. For a non-diversion farm \$20.00 or the sum of the following items whichever is greater:

1. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937.^{1/}
2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
3. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
4. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season, provided, however, that if the normal pasture season is 10 months or more the rate shall be \$1.00 for each animal unit in excess of five.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING
PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates. Payment will be made for the carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the County Committee for the ranching unit, prior to their institution:

Practices and Conditions	: : Rate of : Payment
A. Contouring.	: :
For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth,	: \$.50 per : acre :

^{1/} The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2 percent, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	
B. Development of springs and seeps.	\$50.00 per spring or seep
For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water, in a trough, or in a pipe not less than one inch in diameter, to a tank.	
C. Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.	\$.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation.
For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	
D. Wells	\$ 1.00 per linear foot
For drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is piped to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payments provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed in a trough or a pipe to a tank or storage reservoir.	
E. Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing	\$.10 per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching
For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing.	
(See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, <u>Farm Drainage</u> , published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)	
F. Range Fences. For constructing cross fences or drift fences of not less than three wires, with good sound posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced and with wires tightly stretched.	\$.30 per rod
G. Rodent Control. For destroying at least ninety percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:	
1. Pocket gophers	\$.15 per acre
2. Ground squirrels	.06 per acre
H. Reseeding. For reseeding depleted range land with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses as follows:	\$.20 per pound of seed sown
1. Brome grass	
2. Crested wheat grass	
3. Slender wheat grass	
4. Western wheat grass	
I. Fire Guards. For the establishment of fire guards, not less than four feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil.	\$.03 per 100 linear feet
J. Railing Sagebrush. For destroying sagebrush by use of railroad rails or by other mechanical methods that result in the destruction of at least 75 percent of the sagebrush cover.	\$.50 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
K. Natural Reseeding by Deferred	
Grazing. Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State Committee, at the rate of 35 cents per full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of 25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice (1) if the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, and (2) if the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.	\$.35 per animal unit for each full month

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance. The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment. Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increase in the acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment. Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators. Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment, to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTSSec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

- A. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, that
1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.
 2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

- B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.
- C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments.

All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the County Committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in

such payments and is approved by the County Committee, or as is determined by the County Committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs.

The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area. On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation cropping or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.

If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm

in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 1, Part II; Provided, however, That if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreement
Affecting Payments to Tenants.

If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.

- A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.
- B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses.

There shall be deducted pro rata from ^{Conservation} the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is

estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

- A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the County Committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.
- B. An application for payment may be made by an owner, share tenant, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.
- C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

- A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.
- B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

- E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

- Sec. 1. Soil-depleting base. There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops on such farm.
- A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.
- B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:
1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.
 2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to

size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

- C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all crop land in the county, the ratio of the soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of crop land on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil Conserving Base. The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of crop land less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. Land devoted to any of the following uses or crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested:

- a. Small grains including flax, except as indicated under item a, Section 2, and under items d, f, and g, of Section 3 of this Part VIII
- b. Corn (field, sweet and popcorn)
- c. Potatoes
- d. Sweet potatoes
- e. Sugar beets
- f. Root crops grown for feed
- g. Pump
- h. Cultivated sunflowers
- i. Mustard (commercial)
- j. Rape
- k. Truck and vegetable crops and their seeds; melons and strawberries
- l. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broom corn and sudan grass harvested for seed, grain, or hay
- m. Millets
- n. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, and canning peas harvested for seed, hay, or pastured, except as indicated under item e, of Section 3 of this Part VIII

- o. Flowers and their seeds
- p. Kale
- q. Annual grasses including Italian rye grass and *Bromus Secalinus*
- r. Cultivated fallow (summer fallow) except as provided in item e, of Section 3 of this Part VIII

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. Land devoted to any of the following crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1 of this Part VIII) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following legumes and perennial grasses, and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:
 - (1) Legumes: alfalfa; sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, Ladino, mammoth, crimson and sour clovers; vetch, Austrian winter peas; sericea; lespedeza; kudzu.
 - (2) Grasses: Blue grass, orchard, brome, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, red top, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, Reed's canary grass.
- b. Green manure crops, including annual legumes, rye, when turned under in 1937, after attaining at least two months' growth, when not followed by summer fallow.
- c. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, bush fruits, hops, and perennial vegetables, regardless of the use of land between the rows.
- b. Idle cropland.

- c. Bulbs and nursery stock.
- d. Cropland planted in 1937 to soil-conserving crops, or mixtures thereof, with or without nurse crops when such nurse crops are not harvested for grain or hay, if, when performance is checked, there is not a good stand of such soil-conserving crops due to uncontrollable natural causes.
- e. Any acreage on which perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses have been seeded following summer fallow when no soil-depleting crop has been seeded on such land for harvest in 1937.
- f. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the County Committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936: provided, such use of land shall have been approved by the County Committee prior to May 1, 1937.
- g. Winter wheat or rye seeded in the spring for cover crop purposes.

PART IX. APPEALS

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.

Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the County Committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the city
of Washington, District of Columbia,
this 14th day of January, 1937.

(SEAL)

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture

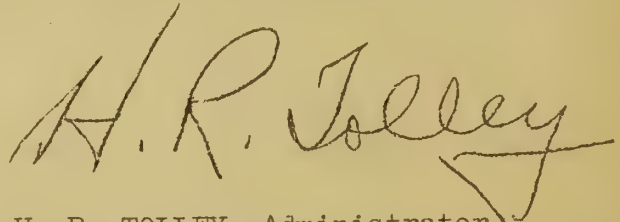
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION -- A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With the launching of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, farmers of the United States are commencing the second year of operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

The 1937 Program, like the 1936 Program, emphasizes the conservation phase of agricultural improvement. For 1937, refinements have been made in the 1936 program, on the basis of recommendations made by farmers at local and county meetings held throughout the country last fall. Such changes as have been made for the 1937 program place greater emphasis on the adoption of soil-building practices on the farms of participating producers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration entertains a sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation shown in the past programs by community and county committeemen, by extension workers, and by many leaders of the farm organizations. I have the greatest confidence that this fine spirit and whole-hearted effort will make it possible to get the 1937 program under way in time to benefit the greatest possible number of farmers.

The extent to which the program will aid farmers in each State and county and thus accomplish its objectives, will, in a large measure, depend upon the thoroughness with which extension workers, community and county committeemen, and farm-organization leaders help their neighbors to understand the underlying principles as well as the provisions applying to individual farms.

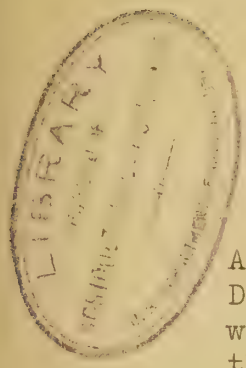
A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "H. R. Tolley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping "H" and a long, horizontal stroke at the end.

H. R. TOLLEY, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101 - Kansas



Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Kansas, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Kansas, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Kansas.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a state, a political subdivision of a state or any agency thereof or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of cotton.

TOBACCO SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of tobacco.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except the acreage included in the cotton and tobacco soil-depleting bases. Such general soil-depleting base shall be determined by subtracting the sum of the cotton and tobacco ^{soil-depleting} bases from the total soil-depleting base.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the total soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base, and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices, and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof, which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

GENERAL DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the general soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon the recommendation of the county committee and the State committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining general diversion farms.

DIVERSION FARM means any general diversion farm, or any farm with respect to which a cotton or tobacco soil-depleting base is established.

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Kansas at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein.

Section 1. General Diversion Payments. With respect to general diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the general soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. 1/

Section 2. Cotton and Tobacco Diversion Payments.

A. Payment will be made for each acre diverted from the cotton soil-depleting base on the farm in 1937 at the rate of 5 cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 35 percent of such base except that if such base is 5.7 acres or less, payment may be made for diverting all or any part of such base not to exceed two acres.

B. Payment will be made for each acre diverted from the tobacco soil-depleting base on any farm in 1937 at the rate

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

of 5 cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of tobacco for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 25 percent of such base.

Sec. 3. Sugar Beet Payments.---Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

- A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets;
or
- B. Both of the following:
 - 1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936, and
 - 2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Section 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates. --Payment will be made for carrying out on cropland or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. The soil-building practices prescribed in this Section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State Committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
A. Perennial Legumes including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, white clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$4.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	2.50 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay:	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
B. Biennial Legumes including red clover, alsike clover and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
C. Biennial and Annual Sweet Clover, lespedeza, and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	2.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions.	1.00 per acre.
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. Perennial Grasses including bluegrass, orchard, Bermuda, brome, grama, buffalo, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass), rye grasses and	

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. Crested Wheat Grass seeded on cropland in 1937.	3.00 per acre
F. Mixtures of Perennial and Biennial Legumes and Perennial Grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
G. Planting of Sod Pieces of Perennial Grasses.	4.00 per acre
1. The planting of sod pieces of approved perennial grasses between February 1, 1937, and October 31, 1937, the sod pieces to be cut to a depth of approximately two inches and in blocks not less than four inches square. The sod pieces are to be planted in rows not more than four feet	

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
apart with the pieces at intervals of not more than four feet in the row and set approximately level with the surface soil.	
H. Green Manures - Legumes - when soybeans, cowpeas, or field peas are seeded on cropland between January 1, 1937, and July 31, 1937, and plowed under after attaining at least two months' growth; provided, however, that when planted in orchards or vineyards the entire growth may be allowed to remain on the land without turning under.	\$2.00 per acre
I. Winter Cover Crops - Legumes - when winter vetch or crimson clover is grown preceding or following a vegetable crop or in an orchard or vineyard, in 1937, and plowed under after attaining at least two months' growth.	2.00 per acre
J. Winter Cover Crops - Non-Legumes - when winter barley or rye is grown preceding or following a vegetable crop or in an orchard or vineyard in 1937, and plowed under after attaining at least two months' growth.	\$1.00 per acre
K. Addition of Organic Material in orchards and vineyards at a rate of not less than five tons dry weight per acre, between February 1, 1937, and October 31, 1937, provided such organic material is mechanically incorporated into the soil.	5.00 per acre
L. Application of Ground Limestone.	
1. When applied broadcast in 1937, at a rate of not less than two tons per acre. Such limestone to be ground to such fineness that 90% will pass through a 10-mesh sieve.	3.00 per acre
2. When drilled in rows in 1937, at a rate of not less than 400 pounds per acre. Such limestone is to be ground to such fineness that 90% will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.	1.00 per acre
M. Super-phosphate for Legumes and Perennial Grasses	
1. When 16 percent super-phosphate or its equivalent is applied in 1937 at a rate of not less	.60 per 100 pounds

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
than 150 pounds per acre on land on which alfalfa, red clover or clover mixtures are seeded in 1937.	
N. Establishment of terraces on cropland in 1937, provided, however, plans for the terracing project are approved in advance by the County Committee.	40 cents per 100 linear feet.
O. Contour farming on cropland in 1937, when small grain or intertilled crops are planted or seeded on the contour, provided, however, the slopes are in excess of two percent.	\$.50 per acre
P. Forest Trees	
1. Planting of trees on cropland in 1937, provided, however, the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and plantings are protected from livestock, with not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	10.00 per acre
2. Maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of interspaces and replacement of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	4.00 per acre
Q. In the counties of Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Rush, Barton, Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Stafford, Rice, Reno, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Edwards, Kiowa, Pratt, Kingman, Morton, Stevens, Soward, Meade, Clark, Comanche, Barber, Harper, and such other counties or portions of counties as may be recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division:	
1. Controlled summer fallowing when tilled in such manner and with such implements as will result in minimum of wind and water erosion, by creating and maintaining a rough-cloddy surface, reasonably free from volunteer growth. First tillage operation must be performed prior to June 15, 1937.	\$.50 per acre

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
<p>2. Establishment of strip cropping and fallow, the fallow strips (two or more strips of fallow) to be not less than five rods^{per} more than 20 rods in width, with intervening strips of small grain crops, sorghum or Sudan grass, close drilled or broadcast, or small grain stubble, provided, however, at least one-third the area is covered by strips of crop or small grain stubble. Payment will not be made for this practice if there is planted in 1937, a fall seeded crop of rye or wheat on the strips devoted in 1937 to crops or small grain stubble. The first tillage operation must be completed before June 15, 1937, strips to be approximately at right angles to the prevailing winds. Payment will be made on the acreage of fallow or the acreage devoted to crops or stubble, whichever is the smaller, and only with respect to the acreage of strip cropping and fallow which is in addition to the acreage used for that practice in 1936.</p>	\$1.00 per acre
<p>3. Contour listing of cropland in the process of natural reseeding to native pasture; provided, however, that sufficient natural cover is maintained to insure protection against wind erosion, and such land is not grazed in any manner whatsoever in 1937.</p>	1.00 per acre
<p>4. Restoring to native grass of land on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which, in accordance with good farming practices, should be permanently devoted to grass; provided, (1) the operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass; (2) approval has been obtained from the county committee; and (3) such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937.</p>	.25 per acre
<p>R. The following practice will be applicable only in the counties of Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Rush, Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Edwards, Kiowa, Morton, Stevens,</p>	

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
Seward, Meade, Clark, Comanche, and such other counties or portions of counties as may be recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division:	
1. Contour listing of cropland to control wind erosion, in such manner and time of listing as are approved in advance by the County Committee.	\$.25 per acre
S. The following practice will be applicable only in the counties of Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Hodgeman, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark, and in such other counties or portions of counties as may be recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division:	
1. Planting of cover crops to control wind erosion:	\$2.00 per acre
Sudan grass or sweet sorghums when planted in rows not greater than 42 inches apart or any sorghum or Sudan grass when close drilled or broadcast; provided, however, that no portion of the crop is harvested or pastured in any manner whatsoever. The county committee shall approve this practice only when the prior approval of the community committee has been obtained.	
T. The Following Practices Will be Applicable only to Non-Crop Pasture Acreage:	
1. For reseeding depleted non-crop pasture land with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses.	\$.20 per pound of seed sown. Not to exceed \$2.00
2. For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	per acre \$.50 per acre

Sec. 2. Limitation on Number of Practices on Which Payment May be Made on the Same Acreage.--Payments, as specified in Section 1 of Part III, will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage except as follows:

- a. Any one of the practices specified in Items A, B, C, and F, together with either or both of the practices specified in items L or M.
- b. Any one of the practices specified in items A to J inclusive, or item P, together with the practice specified in item N.
- c. The practice specified in item N together with the practice specified in item O.
- d. The practice specified in item Q-1 together with the practice specified in item Q-2.

Sec. 3. Soil-Building Allowance.--The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

- A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:
 1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
 2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States 1/, for each acre diverted for payment from the general soil-depleting base.
 3. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States 1/, for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

- only
5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which/one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 7. 50 cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
- B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items whichever is greater:
1. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937. 1/
 2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 3. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 4. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates:--

Payment will be made for the carrying out on range land in 1937, such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit, prior to their institution:

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
A. Contouring	
For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	\$.50 per acre
B. Development of springs and seeps	
For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water, in a trough, or in a pipe not less than one inch in diameter, to a tank.	\$50.00 per spring or seep
C. Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.	
For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$.15 per cubic yard or fill or excavation
D. Wells	
For drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is piped to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payment provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed in a trough or a pipe to a tank or storage reservoir.	\$1.00 per linear foot
E. Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing.	
For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, <u>Farm Drainage</u> , published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)	\$.10 per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	: RATE OF : PAYMENT
F. Range Fences.	:
For constructing cross fences or drift fences of not less than three wires, with good sound posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, and with wires tightly stretched.	: \$.30 : per rod
G. Rodent Control.	:
For destroying at least ninety percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:	:
1. Prairie dogs	: .07 $\frac{1}{2}$: per acre
H. Reseeding.	:
For reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses as follows:	:
1. Crested wheat grass	: .20 per : pound of : seed sown
2. Slender wheat grass	:
3. Western wheat grass	:
4. Brome grass	:
I. Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.	: \$.35 per : animal unit : for each : full month
Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State Committee, at the rate of 35 cents per full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of 25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice (1) if the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, and (2) if the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.	:

Sec. 2. Range Building Allowance.--The range building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range Building Payment.--Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increases in the acreage of soil depleting crops or deductions for failure to have a sufficient acreage of soil-conserving crops equivalent to cotton and tobacco acreage diverted for payment.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment.--Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Section 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except sugar-beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; provided, however, that

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.
2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar-beet payment shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.

C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments.

All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Section 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs.--

The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the county committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Section 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.--

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Section 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.-- Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation, cropping or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Section 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops and for Insufficient Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.

A. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops, except cotton and tobacco, on any farm is in excess of the general soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 1, part II; provided, however, that if the general soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops, except cotton and tobacco, in excess of 20 acres.

B. If the 1937 acreage of cotton upon a farm is in excess of the cotton soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate determined for cotton diversion payment for the farm under the provisions of Section 2, part II.

C. If the 1937 acreage of tobacco upon a farm is in excess of the tobacco soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate determined for tobacco diversion payment for the farm under the provisions of section 2, part II.

D. If the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937, in excess of the soil-conserving base minus the acreage (not greater than the soil-conserving base) devoted to neutral uses in 1937, is less than the acreage of cotton and tobacco diverted for payment, a deduction shall be made from any payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant at the rate of \$3.00 for each acre of cotton and tobacco diverted for payment in excess of such acreage of soil-conserving crops.

Section 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Arrangements Affecting Payments to Tenants.--If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Section 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.--

- A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.
- B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal Agency.

Section 7. Association Expenses. There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Section 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

- A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the state may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.
- B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share tenant, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.
- C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

Section 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

- A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.
- B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.
- E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Section 1. Total Soil-depleting Base.--There will be established a total soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm.

- A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such total soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with total soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming

practices.

- B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the total soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:
1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.
 2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a total soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the total soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.
- C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the total soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland in the county, the ratio of the total soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which

such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Section 2. General Soil-Depleting Base. 1/-- The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall represent for such farm the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except cotton and tobacco. The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base and the sum of any cotton and tobacco soil-depleting bases.

Section 3. Soil-Depleting Bases for Individual Crops.--

A. Cotton Soil-Depleting Base.

1. The cotton soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the cotton soil-depleting base which was established or which could have been established for such farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and such further adjustments as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with cotton soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.
2. If for causes other than flood, drouth or other abnormal weather conditions, or, if because of substantial changes in the cotton soil-depleting base by the County Committee in 1936 after planting time, the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1936 was less than 50 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base for the farm in 1936, the cotton soil-depleting base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the County Committee to an acreage not less than 154 percent of the 1936 planted acreage.

1/ Under the terms of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program the sugar beet acreage is included in the general soil-depleting base.

3. For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton soil depleting base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936, subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, and such further adjustments as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with cotton soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.
4. The sum of the cotton soil-depleting bases for all farms covered by work sheets in any county, or other specified area, shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton acreage established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

B. Tobacco Soil-Depleting Base. There will be established as part of the total soil-depleting base for the farm, a tobacco soil-depleting base which shall be equal to the tobacco soil-depleting base which was established or which could have been established for such farm under the procedure for the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program with adjustments which may be justified by measurements made in 1936, provided, however, that if for causes other than flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions or plant diseases the acreage planted to tobacco on the farm in 1936 was less than 55 percent of the tobacco base for the farm in 1936, the tobacco base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the County Committee to an acreage not less than 133 percent of the 1936 acreage.

Section 4. Soil-Conserving Base.--The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the total soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Section 5. Establishment of Grazing Capacity.--There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making

his report thereon, will take into consideration the following:
(a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use.

The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES.

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops.--Land devoted to any of the following uses or crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested:

- a. Small grains including flax, except as indicated under items a, of section 2 and d and e of section 3 of this part VIII.
- b. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn)
- c. Cotton
- d. Tobacco
- e. Potatoes and sweet potatoes
- f. Sugar Beets and root crops grown for feed
- g. Cultivated sunflowers
- h. Mustard (commercial)
- i. Truck and vegetable crops and their seed, melons and strawberries
- j. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghum, broom corn and sudan grass harvested for seed, grain, or hay
- k. Rape and millets

1. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, and canning peas, harvested for grain, seed or hay except as indicated under item d of section 3 of this part VIII.

Section 2. Soil-Conserving Crops.--Land devoted to any of the following crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of section 1, part VIII) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following legumes and perennial grasses and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:
 - (1) Legumes: Alfalfa, sweet, red, alsike, white, Mammoth, and crimson clovers; kudzu, sericia, lespedeza, vetch.
 - (2) Grasses: Bluegrass, orchard, bromo, wheat grasses, rye grasses, grama, buffalo, timothy, redtop, fescues.
- b. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Section 3. Neutral Uses.--Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Idle cropland
- b. Cultivated fallow
- c. Artichokes, bulbs, nursery stocks
- d. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the county committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936.
- e. Small grains seeded as a winter cover crop and pastured, but not harvested for grain or hay.

f. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, and bush fruits.

PART IX. APPEALS

Section 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.--

Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee is not equitable may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set
his hand and caused the official seal of
the Department of Agriculture to be affixed
in the city of Washington, District of
Columbia, this 14th day of January, 1937.

[SEAL]

H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION -- A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With the launching of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, farmers of the United States are commencing the second year of operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

The 1937 Program, like the 1936 Program, emphasizes the conservation phase of agricultural improvement. For 1937, refinements have been made in the 1936 program, on the basis of recommendations made by the farmers at local and county meetings held throughout the country last fall. Such changes as have been made for the 1937 program place greater emphasis on the adoption of soil-building practices on the farms of participating producers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration entertains a sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation shown in the past programs by community and county committeemen, by extension workers, and by many leaders of the farm organizations. I have the greatest confidence that this fine spirit and whole-hearted effort will make it possible to get the 1937 program under way in time to benefit the greatest possible number of farmers.

The extent to which the program will aid farmers in each State and county and thus accomplish its objectives, will, in a large measure, depend upon the thoroughness with which extension workers, community and county committeemen, and farm-organization leaders help their neighbors to understand the underlying principles as well as the provisions applying to individual farms.

H. R. TOLLEY, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

FEB 24 1937

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Issued January 14, 1937.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101 - Montana



Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil-Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Montana, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payment, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Montana, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Montana.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a State, a political sub-division of a State, or any agency thereof or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROP LAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than crop land or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof, which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five

goats, or the equivalent thereof.^{1/}

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total crop land on the farm. Upon recommendation of the County Committee and the State Committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BENT PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Montana at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein:

Sec. 1. Diversion Payments.-- With respect to diversion farms payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from

^{1/} Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States. 1/

Sec. 2. Sugar Beet Payments--Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

- A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or
- B. Both of the following:
 - 1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936, and
 - 2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Soil-Building Payment.--Payment will be made for carrying out on crop land or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm.

The soil-building practices prescribed in the Section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State Committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage except that payments will be made for the practice prescribed in item F in addition to either of the practices prescribed in items K and P, and payment will be made for the practice prescribed in item J in addition to the practice prescribed in item K.

Practices and Conditions	: Rates of : Payment
A. Perennial legumes including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, white clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division,	: : : : :
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$4.00 per acre : : : :
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	: 2.50 per acre : : :
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: : : : :

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. Biennial legumes including red clover, alsike clover, and mammoth clover, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$ 3.00 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$ 2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
C. Annual and biennial sweet clover and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$ 2.00 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land under either of the following conditions:	\$ 1.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested	

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. Seeding and establishment of perennial grasses including bluegrass, orchard, Bermuda, brome, grama, buffalo, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass) rye grasses and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$ 3.50 : per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. Mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: 3.50 : per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	: 2.00 : per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
F. Crested wheat grass seeded on cropland in 1937	\$3.00
G. Restoring to native grass.	per acre
Land on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which is in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass; <u>Provided</u> ,	\$0.25
1. The operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass,	per acre
2. Approval has been obtained from the county committee, and	
3. Such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937.	
H. Forest Trees.	
1. Planting of trees on cropland in 1937 provided the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and the plantings are protected from livestock with not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked. Approval by the county committee of the site for such planting shall have been obtained before planting.	\$10.00
2. Maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of interspaces and replacement of any dead trees to not less	\$4.00
	per acre

Practices and Conditions	: Rates of : Payment
M. Green manure crop.	: :
Annual legumes including soybeans, cowpeas, field beans, and field peas, when seeded on irrigated crop land in 1937 and turned under after attaining at least two months' growth.	: \$2.00 : per acre : :
N. Diking for flood water diversion.	: \$1.00 : per acre
When practiced on non-irrigated crop land in 1937, in accordance with specifications approved by the Director of the Western Division.	: : : :
O. Terracing.	: :
Establishment of terraces on crop land in 1937, provided, however, plans for the terracing project are approved in advance by the county committee and such practice is carried out in accordance with specifications approved by the Director of the Western Division.	: \$0.40 per : 100 linear : feet : : :
P. Solid contour listing.	: \$1.00 : per acre
When practiced on cropland in 1937 in accordance with specifications approved by the Director of the Western Division.	: : : :
Q. Leguminous cover crops in orchards including alfalfa, sweet clover, and crimson clover, and such other biennial or perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	: \$2.00 per : acre : : :
Seeded and establishment in irrigated orchards or in orchards subject to sub-irrigation where no vegetation is removed and such practice is carried out in accordance with specifications approved by the Director of the Western Division.	: : : : : : :
R. The following practice will be applicable only to non-crop pasture acreage.	: : :
Reseeding with native perennial grasses in 1937, in accordance with specifications recommended by the State Committee and approved	: \$.20 per : pound of seed : sown not in

Practices and Conditions	:	Rates of
	:	Payment

by the Director of the Western Division.	:	excess of \$2.00
	:	per acre.

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance.--The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

A. For a diversion farm \$10.00, or the sum of the following items whichever is greater:

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States, 1/ for each acre diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base.
3. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States, 1/ for each acre devoted to commercial orchards, on the farm in 1937.
4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
5. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
6. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00, or the sum of the following items, whichever is the greater:

1. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States, for each acre of crop land on the farm in 1937. ^{1/}
2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
3. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
4. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates.-- Payment will be made for the carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for a ranching unit prior to their institution:

Practices and Conditions	: Rates of : Payment
A. Contouring. For each acre furrowed on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.:	: \$.50 : per acre : : :

^{1/} The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
B. Development of springs and seeps. For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water, in a trough, or in a pipe not less than one inch in diameter, to a tank, or where piping is impracticable, a concrete tank may be constructed at the seep.	\$50.00 per spring or seep
C. Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding runoff and impounding precipitation. For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation
D. Wells. For the drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 2 or 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is piped to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payment provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed in a trough or pipe to a tank or storage reservoir.	\$1.00 per linear foot for a 4 inch casing. .50 per linear foot for a 2 inch casing.
E. Water spreading to prevent soil washing. For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, subsurface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, Farm Drainage, Published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture).	\$.10 per 100 linear feet
F. Range Fences. For constructing cross fences or drift fences of not less than three wires with good sound posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, and with wires tightly stretched.	\$.30 per rod
G. Reseeding. For reseeding depleted range land in 1937 with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses as follows:	\$.20 per pound of seed sown

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
1. Crested wheat grass	
2. Slender wheat grass	
3. Western wheat grass	
4. Brome grass	
H. For establishing fire guards not less than four feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the soil.	\$.03 per 100 linear feet
I. Rodent Control. For destroying at least 90% of the range destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:	
1. Prairie dogs.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ per acre
2. Ground squirrels.	.06 per acre

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance.-- The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment.-- Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to the deductions for increase in acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment.--

Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator, or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTSSec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.--

A. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.
2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.

C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments.--

All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with

respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Program.--

The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the State bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.--

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation, cropping or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.--If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 1, Part II; Provided, however, That if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Arrangements Affecting

Payments to Tenants.--If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.--

- A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.
- B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses.--There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.--

- A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State committee a list of all such land.
- B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share tenant, ranch operator, or such other person as

may be designated by the Secretary.

- C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.--

- A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.
- B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.
- E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Base.--There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops on such farm.

- A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-

depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all crop land in the county, the ratio

of the soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of crop land on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Base.-- The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of crop land less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity.-- There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Crops.-- Land devoted to any of the following uses or crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested:

- a. Small grains including flax, except as indicated under item a of Section 2 and items d and f of Section 3 of this Part VIII.
- b. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn)
- c. Potatoes
- d. Sugar beets
- e. Root crops grown for feed
- f. Cultivated sunflowers.

- g. Mustard (commercial)
- h. Rape
- i. Truck and vegetable crops and their seed, melons, and strawberries
- j. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghum, broom corn and sudan grass harvested for seed, grain, or hay.
- k. Millets
- l. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, and canning peas, harvested for grain, seed or hay, except as indicated under item f of Section 3 of this Part VIII.
- m. Cultivated fallow (summer fallow) unless otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops.--Land devoted to any of the following crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1, Part VIII of this Bulletin) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following legumes and perennial grasses, and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:
 - (1) Legumes: alfalfa, sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur and sour clover, Austrian winter peas, sericea, kudzu.
 - (2) Grasses: bluegrass, orchard, brome, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass. Reed's canary grass and velvet grass.

- b. Green manure crops on irrigated land only, including annual legumes when turned under in 1937 after attaining at least two months' growth, when not followed by summer fallow.
- c. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses.-- Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, bush fruits, hops, and perennial vegetables, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.
- b. Idle cropland.
- c. Bulbs and nursery stock.
- d. Cropland planted in 1937 to soil-conserving crops, or mixtures thereof, with or without nurse crops when such nurse crops are not harvested for grain or hay, if, when performance is checked, there is not a good stand of such soil-conserving crops due to uncontrollable natural causes.
- e. Any acreage on which perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses have been seeded following summer fallow when no soil-depleting crop has been seeded on such land for harvest in 1937.
- f. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the County Committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936, provided, such use of land shall have been approved by the County Committee prior to May 1, 1937.

PART IX. APPEALS

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.-- Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity

index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

S E A L

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 14th
day of January, 1937.

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION -- A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With the launching of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, farmers of the United States are commencing the second year of operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

The 1937 Program, like the 1936 Program, emphasizes the conservation phase of agricultural improvement. For 1937, refinements have been made in the 1936 program, on the basis of recommendations made by the farmers at local and county meetings held throughout the country last fall. Such changes as have been made for the 1937 program place greater emphasis on the adoption of soil-building practices on the farms of participating producers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration entertains a sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation shown in the past programs by community and county committeemen, by extension workers, and by many leaders of the farm organizations. I have the greatest confidence that this fine spirit and whole-hearted effort will make it possible to get the 1937 program under way in time to benefit the greatest possible number of farmers.

The extent to which the program will aid farmers in each State and county and thus accomplish its objectives, will, in a large measure, depend upon the thoroughness with which extension workers, community and county committeemen, and farm-organization leaders help their neighbors to understand the underlying principles as well as the provisions applying to individual farms.

H. R. TOLLEY, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM—WESTERN REGION

WESTERN REGION BULLETIN NO. 101—PONDERA
COUNTY, MONTANA

CONTENTS

	Page
PART I. DEFINITIONS.....	2
PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS.....	4
Section 1. Sugar Beet Payments.....	4
PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT.....	4
Section 1. Soil-Building Payment.....	4
2. Farm Allowance.....	8
PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS.....	8
Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates.....	8
2. Range-Building Allowance.....	10
3. Range-Building Payment.....	10
4. Eligibility for Payment.....	10
PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS.....	10
Section 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.....	10
2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments.....	11
PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.....	11
Section 1. Modifications for Farms Under Special Program.....	11
2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.....	11
3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.....	11
4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.....	12
5. Change in Lease or Cropping Arrangements Affecting Payments to Tenants.....	12
6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.....	12
7. Association Expenses.....	12
8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.....	13
9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.....	13
PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES.....	14
Section 1. Soil-Depleting Base.....	14
2. Soil-Conserving Base.....	15
3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity.....	15
PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES.....	15
Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops.....	15
2. Soil-Conserving Crops.....	15
3. Neutral Uses.....	16
PART IX. APPEALS.....	16
Section 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.....	16
PART X. DIVERSION AND FARM ALLOWANCE RATES.....	16
Section 1. Rate for Diversion Payments and Productivity Index for a Farm.....	16
PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS.....	17
Section 1. Determination of Soil-Building Payments.....	17
2. Adjustment in Payments.....	17

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of

the purposes of Section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101—Pondera County—Montana, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The rates of payment, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of 85 percent participation. Such rates of payment, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Pondera County, Montana, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or **STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE** means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Montana.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or **COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE** means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share

PART I. DEFINITIONS

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in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland.

SUGAR-BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building and soil-conservation practices.

FARM ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as soil-building payments on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation ten acres or more of which, on the average for the ranching unit, are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof.¹

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis,

¹Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweetpotatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SUGAR-BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in Pondera County, Montana, at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein:

SECTION 1. Sugar-Beet Payments.—Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar-beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is as well adapted to sugar beets as the land on which the sugar beets are grown; or

B. Both of the following:

1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936.

2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is as well adapted to sugar beets as the land on which the sugar beets are grown.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar-beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

SECTION 1. Soil-Building Payment.—Payment will be made for carrying out on cropland or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building or soil-conservation practices listed below, provided that the payment for such practices with respect to any farm shall not exceed the allowance for the farm.

The practices prescribed in this Section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State Committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage except that payment will be made for the practice prescribed in Item T in addition to any other practice prescribed herein, payment will be made for the practice prescribed in item J (Establishment of Strip Cropping and Fallow) in addition to the practice prescribed in item K, 1 (Approved Fallow), payment will be made for the practice prescribed in item L (Cover Crop) in addition to the practice prescribed in item K, 2 (Approved Block Fallow), payment will be made for the practice prescribed in item F (Crested Wheat Grass) in addition to the practice prescribed in item J, (Establishment of Strip Cropping and Fallow), payment will be made for any one of the practices prescribed in items A, B, D, E, or F (Seeding of Legumes or Grasses) in addition to the practice prescribed in item N (Diking for Flood Water Diversion), payment will be made for the practice prescribed in item F (Crested Wheat Grass) in addition to the practice prescribed in item P (Solid Contour Listing).

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATES OF PAYMENT
A. Perennial legumes including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, white clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division,	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay----- (per acre) --	\$5. 00
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions----- (per acre) --	\$3. 00
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. Biennial legumes including red clover, alsike clover, and mammoth clover, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay----- (per acre) --	\$3. 00
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions----- (per acre) --	\$2. 00
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATES OF PAYMENT
C. Annual and biennial sweet clover and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay----- (per acre)---	\$2. 50
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions----- (per acre)---	\$1. 50
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. Seeding and establishment of perennial grasses including bluegrass, orchard, Bermuda, brome, grama, buffalo, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass) rye grasses and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay----- (per acre)---	\$4. 00
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions----- (per acre)---	\$2. 50
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. Mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay----- (per acre)---	\$4. 00
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions----- (per acre)---	\$2. 50
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
F. Crested wheat grass seeded on cropland in 1937----- (per acre)---	\$5. 00
G. Restoring to native grass.—Land on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass; <i>Provided</i> ----- (per acre)---	\$0. 25
1. The operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass,	
2. Approval has been obtained from the county committee, and	
3. Such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937.	
H. Forest Trees.	
1. Planting of trees on cropland in 1937 provided the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and the plantings are protected from livestock, with not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked. Approval by the county committee of the site for such planting shall have been obtained before planting----- (per acre)---	\$10. 00
2. Maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of interspaces and replacement of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked----- (per acre)---	\$4. 00

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATES OF PAYMENT
I. Perennial noxious weed control. —When, after approval of the county committee, seriously infested plots of Canadian thistle, bindweed or wild morning glory, White top, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed are controlled by periodic cultivation or by chemical treatment in accordance with specifications recommended by the county committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Chemical treatment.....(per acre)	\$10. 00
2. Periodic cultivation.....(per acre)	\$5. 00
J. Establishment of strip cropping and fallow. —The fallow strips (two or more strips of fallow) to be not less than five rods nor more than 20 rods in width with intervening strips of small grain crops or small grain stubble the width or twice the width of the fallow strips. The first tillage operation must be completed before July 15, 1937, strips to be approximately at right angles to the prevailing winds. Payment to be made on the acreage of fallow land only and then only when additional to the acreage used for that practice in 1936.....(per acre)	\$1. 00
K. Approved fallow. —Approved fallow on cropland carried out in accordance with the following provision: (a) First tillage operation to be completed not later than June 1; provided, however, such date may be extended by the county committee not to exceed 15 days on account of seasonal variation and moisture conditions. The exact date of extension shall be announced by the county committee not later than May 25, (b) Approved implements for first tillage operation to be: disc harrow, one-way disc, field cultivator, or plow; deep tillage machine may be used provided deep tillage has not taken place in 1935 or 1936, (c) Final cultivation for the season to leave the surface with a cloddy mulch or surface trash or ridged approximately at right angles to the prevailing winds.	
1. Carried out on the fallow strips of the strip cropping and fallow strip practice.....(per acre)	\$1. 25
2. Carried out on entire fields which is commonly referred to as "block fallow".....(per acre)	\$1. 00
Any acreage which the county committee determines has been handled in accordance with the above provisions but which they further determine is subject to severe wind erosion shall not qualify under these practices.	
L. Cover crop. —Seeding of small grains other than rye or winter wheat on summer fallowed land after July 15 and left as a winter cover crop.....(per acre)	\$0. 50
M. Green manure crop. —Annual legumes including soybeans, cowpeas, field beans, and field peas, when seeded on irrigated cropland in 1937 and turned under after attaining at least two months' growth.....(per acre)	\$2. 00
N. Diking for flood water diversion. —(per acre diked for flooding)	\$1. 00
1. When practiced on non-irrigated cropland in 1937, in accordance with specifications approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
2. When practiced on non-crop pasture land in 1937 in accordance with specifications approved by the Director of the Western Division; provided, that after inspection of the proposed diking area the county committee approves such practice.	
O. Terrace racing. —Establishment of terraces on cropland in 1937, provided, however, plans for the terracing project are approved in advance by the county committee and such practice is carried out in accordance with specifications approved by the Director of the Western Division. (per 100 linear feet)	\$0. 40

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PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATES OF PAYMENT
P. Solid contour listing. —When practiced on cropland in 1937 in accordance with specifications approved by the Western Division (per acre)-----	\$1. 00
Q. The following practice will be applicable only to non-crop pasture acreage. Reseeding with native perennial grasses in 1937, in accordance with specifications recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division (per pound of seed sown not in excess of \$2.00 per acre)-----	\$0. 20
R. Control of Rodents. —For destroying at least 90 percent of the crop destroying rodents on infested areas of non-crop pasture subject to prior approval and designation by the county committee.	\$0. 06
1. Ground squirrels and prairie dogs (per acre)-----	
S. Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation. For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division (per cubic yard of fill or excavation)-----	\$0. 15
T. Diversion. —With respect to farms effecting diversion from the soil-depleting base, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of 15 percent of such base, at the rate of \$5.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on each such farm varies from the productivity of all cropland in Pondera County (varied by productivity of farm)-----	\$5. 00

SECTION 2. Farm Allowance.—The farm allowance for a farm shall be \$20.00 for each farm, or the sum of the following items, whichever is the larger:

1. \$0.85 for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937, varying among the individual farms as the productivity of the cropland of the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in Pondera County.
2. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

SECTION 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates.—Payment will be made for the carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for a ranching unit prior to their institution, provided that the range-building payment with respect to any ranching unit shall not exceed the range-building allowance for such ranching unit.

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATES OF PAYMENT
A. Contouring. —For each acre furrowed on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet----- (per acre)-----	\$0. 50
B. Development of springs and seeps. —For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water, in a trough, or in a pipe not less than one inch in diameter, to a tank, or where piping is impracticable, a concrete tank may be constructed at the seep----- (per spring or seep)-----	\$50. 00

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATES OF PAYMENT
K. Mountain Meadow Land Practices Applicable Only if an Acreage Allowance for Mountain Meadow Land is Established under Section 2 of this Part IV.	
1. Reseeding Mountain Meadow Land. —For reseeding mountain meadow land with good seed of adapted varieties of the following perennial grasses and legumes or mixtures thereof; brome grass, red top, timothy, alsike clover, meadow fescue, medium red clover, and such other perennial grasses and legumes, except alfalfa, or mixtures thereof as are recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division (per pound of seed sown, but not in excess of \$2.00 per acre)---	\$0. 20
2. Earthen Dams for Erosion Control on Mountain Meadows. —For constructing, according to specifications recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division, earthen dams for the exclusive purpose of diverting flood water of intermittent streams to prevent soil erosion on mountain meadow land (per cubic yard of fill, but not in excess of \$50.00 for each dam)-----	

SECTION 2. Range-Building Allowance.—The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity thereof, plus 40 cents times the number of acres of mountain meadow land in the ranching unit from which hay is normally harvested for feeding on the ranching unit to range livestock owned by the operator of the ranching unit. In determining the grazing capacity of any ranching unit with respect to which an acreage allowance for mountain meadow land may be made, the grazing capacity of such acreage of mountain meadow land shall not be considered.

SECTION 3. Range-Building Payment.—Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to the deductions for increase in acreage of soil-depleting crops.

SECTION 4. Eligibility for Payment.—Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator, or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators; Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

SECTION 1. Division of Payments between Owner and Operator.—

A. All payments, except sugar-beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as

used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; *Provided, however,* That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.

2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.

C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

SECTION 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments.—All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

SECTION 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Program.—On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the county committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

SECTION 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.—Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin, no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers or feed grains.

SECTION 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.—No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 Program, or if such person has offset, or through any schemes or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or

through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.

SECTION 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.—If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate of payment per acre for diversion from the soil-depleting base (Part III, Section 1, Practice T) as determined for the farm in accordance with part X, Section 1: *Provided, however,* That if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres. For each acre of land on the farm plowed, from native sod in 1937 in excess of 10, a deduction shall be made from the farm allowance for such farm, computed by multiplying the number of such acres in excess of 10 by the rate determined for such farm under Part III, Section 2, item 1. *provided, however,* such deduction shall not apply to the farm when an equal acreage of soil-conserving crops is seeded on the farm in 1937 or an equal acreage of cropland is retired from production on the farm in 1937.

SECTION 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Arrangements Affecting Payments to Tenants.—If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

SECTION 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.—

A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.

B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

SECTION 7. Association Expenses.—There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of the Pondera County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with

respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

SECTION 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.—

A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937, covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.

B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share-tenant, share-cropper, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.

C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

D. A farm located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or if there is no such principal dwelling, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

SECTION 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.—

A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.

B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

SECTION 1. Soil-Depleting Base.—There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops on such farm.

A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in Pondera County will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland in the county, the ratio of the soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

SECTION 2. Soil-Conserving Base.—The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the soil-depleting base.

SECTION 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity.—There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

SECTION 1. Soil-Depleting Crops.—Land devoted to any of the following uses or seeded to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested; except as provided in Section 2 of this Part VIII with respect to nurse crops, and green manure crops; and as provided in Section 3 of this Part VIII with respect to summer fallow, and emergency forage crops:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a. Small grains, including flax. | j. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghum, |
| b. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn). | broom corn and Sudan grass, harvested |
| c. Potatoes. | for seed, grain, or hay; or pastured. |
| d. Sugar beets. | k. Millets. |
| e. Root crops grown for feed. | l. Soybeans, field beans, canning |
| f. Cultivated sunflowers. | beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, |
| g. Mustard (commercial). | and canning peas, harvested for grain, |
| h. Rape. | seed or hay. |
| i. Truck and vegetable crops and | m. Cultivated fallow (summer fal- |
| their seed; melons, and strawberries. | low) unless otherwise provided. |

SECTION 2. Soil-Conserving Crops.—Cropland devoted to any of the following crops in 1937, excluding such cropland upon which no stand of a soil-conserving crop is secured in 1937, shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1, Part VIII of this bulletin) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year and except as provided in Section 3 of this Part VIII with respect to the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses following summer fallow:

- a. The following legumes and perennial grasses, and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the West-

ern Division, when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:

1. **Legumes:** alfalfa; sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, Ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur, and sour clover; Austrian winter peas, sericea, kudzu.

2. **Grasses:** bluegrass; orchard, brome, wheat grasses; rye grasses; timothy, redtop; bent grasses; fescues; tall oat grass; Reed's canary grass, and velvet grass.

b. Green manure crops on irrigated land only, including annual legumes when turned under in 1937 after attaining at least two months' growth, when not followed by summer fallow.

c. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

SECTION 3. Neutral Uses.—Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

a. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, bush fruits, hops, and perennial vegetables, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.

b. Idle cropland.

c. Bulbs and nursery stock.

d. Any acreage on which perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses have been seeded following summer fallow when no soil-depleting crop has been seeded on such land for harvest in 1937.

e. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, sorghum, winter rye, corn, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the county committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936; provided, such use of land shall have been approved by the county committee prior to July 15, 1937.

f. Cropland planted to forest trees between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1933.

PART IX. APPEALS

SECTION 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.—Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

PART X. DIVERSION AND FARM ALLOWANCE RATES

SECTION 1. For any individual farm the rate of payment for diversion set up under Practice T of Part III and the rate to be used in computing the farm allowance with respect to acreage of cropland under Section 2 of Part III shall be determined by multiplying the applicable average rate per acre by the productivity index established for the farm and by dividing the result by 100.

The productivity index for the farm shall be determined on the basis of the farm yield as compared with the county yield of a crop which is generally grown throughout the county or, on such other basis as the Director of the Western Division may authorize for the purpose of obtaining an accurate reflection of the productivity of the cropland on the farm. The average of the productivity indexes for all farms for which work sheets are filed in the county, weighted by the respective crop acreages for such farms, shall not exceed 100, unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration because of the fact that the average productivity of all farms participating in the program is found to be higher than the average productivity of all farms in the county.

PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS

SECTION 1. Determination of Soil-Building Payments.—The amount of soil-building payment to be made to any person for carrying out approved soil-building or soil-conserving practices shall be computed on all farms owned or operated by such persons in the county as follows:

A. For each farm multiply the number of acres devoted to an approved soil-building or soil-conserving practice by the rate specified for such practice; multiply this result by the percentage to which the applicant is entitled, and total the amounts thus obtained.

B. For each farm compute the applicant's share of the farm allowance (without regard to the minimum farm allowance) and total the amounts thus obtained.

C. The amount obtained under A, above, or the amount obtained under B, above, whichever is the smaller, shall be the amount of soil-building payment to the applicant.

SECTION 2. Adjustment in Payments.—In the event that any person who makes application for payment with respect to any farm has an interest as owner or operator in another farm or farms in the same State upon which the aggregate 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops exceeds the soil-depleting base acreage for such farm or farms, the applicant's share of any payment may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be adjusted to offset such increase in soil-depleting acreage.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 23rd day of July, 1937. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

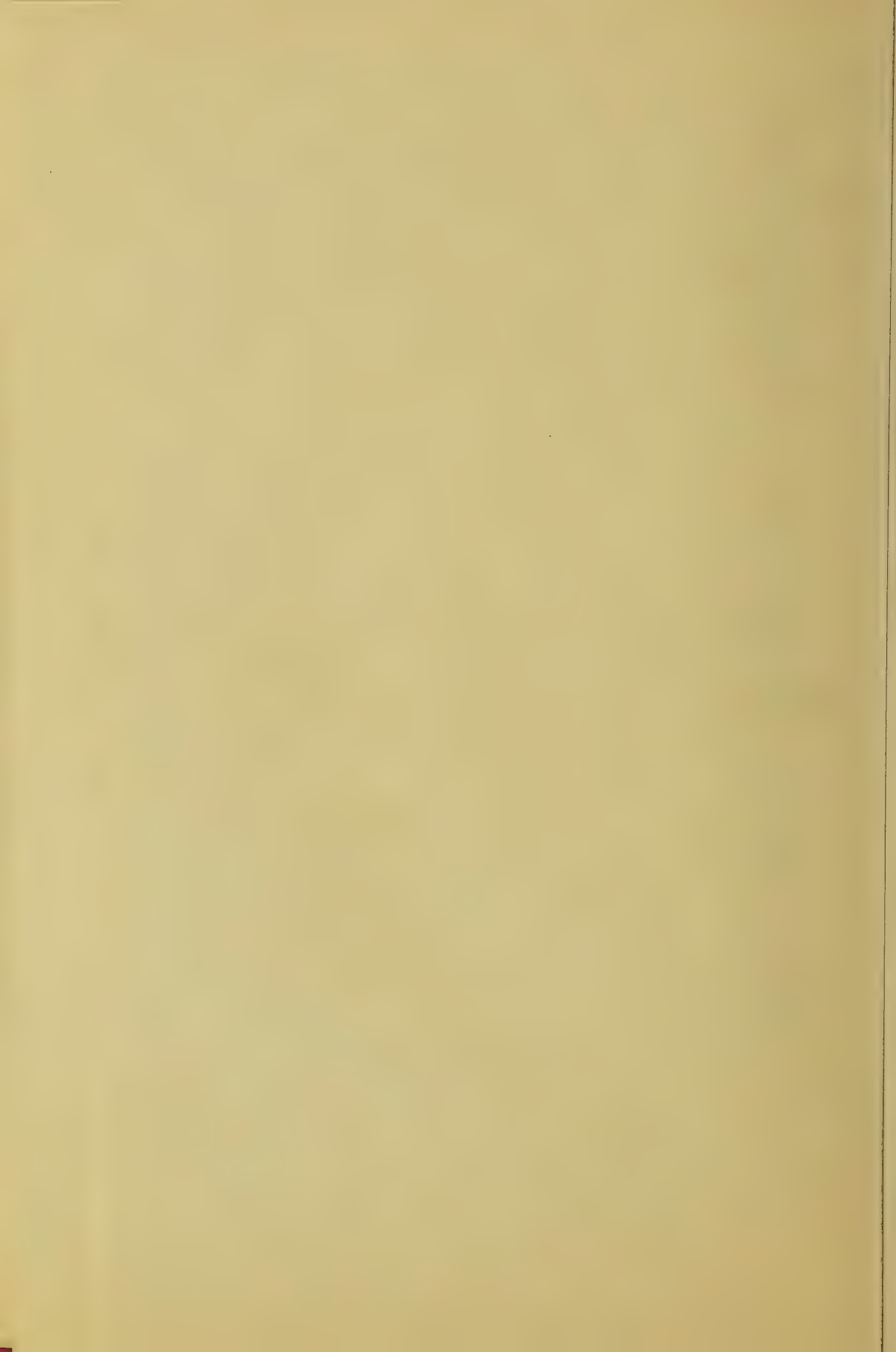


M. L. Wilson

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

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Issued January 14, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101 - Nevada

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Nevada, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Nevada, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Nevada.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROP LAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop, other than wild hay, was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937 to orchards and vineyards on January 1, 1937, other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of crop land excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof, which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the County Committee and the State Committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweetpotatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Nevada at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein:

Sec. 1. Diversion Payments. With respect to diversion farms payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States. 1/

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Section 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates. Payment will be made for carrying out on crop land or on non-crop

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. The soil-building practices prescribed in this Section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State Committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage, except that payments will be made for practices prescribed in Items A, B, C, D, E, F or L in addition to the practice prescribed under Item M of this Section 1.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. <u>Perennial Legumes</u> , including alfalfa, white clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$4.00 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.50 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. <u>Biennial Legumes</u> (except sweet clover), red, alsike, and Mammoth clovers, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.00 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
C. <u>Sweet clover</u> , and such annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$1.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone, or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
D. <u>Perennial Grasses</u> , including only blue grass, timothy, red top, orchard, bromo, bluestem, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass), rye grasses, Reed's canary grass, meadow fescue, mixtures thereof, and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. <u>Mixtures of Grasses and Legumes</u> recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
F. <u>Crested Wheat Grass</u> seeded on crop land in 1937.	\$3.00 per acre
G. <u>Green Manure Crops.</u>	
1. Annual legumes, including vetches, mustards, but, sour and crimson clovers, sesbania, cowpeas, soybeans, and grain and legume mixtures and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded on irrigated crop land or interplanted in orchards, if turned under in the spring of 1937 after having attained a vigorous vegetative growth, or when seeded in the spring if turned under after having attained a minimum of two months' unpastured growth.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Perennial and biennial legumes, when grown on irrigated crop land and a good stand is turned under after having attained a minimum of two months' unpastured growth in 1937.	\$2.00 per acre
3. Perennial legumes when grown in orchards and full growth of a good stand is mechanically incorporated into the surface soil in 1937, provided no part of the year's growth is removed from the land where grown, either mechanically or by pasture.	\$1.00 per acre
4. Small grains including rye, oats, barley and small grain mixtures, when seeded on irrigated crop land or interplanted in orchards if turned under in 1937 during or prior to the blooming stage.	\$1.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<u>H. Forest Trees.</u>	
1. When planted on crop land in 1937, for woodlot purposes, if not less than 400 trees are planted per acre.	\$10.00 per acre.
2. When planted on crop land in 1937, for windbreak purposes, when planted in rows at right angles to the direction of the prevailing winds, provided trees are spaced not more than 8 feet apart in rows 6 to 10 feet apart.	\$ 0.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ per rod-row
<u>I. Perennial Weed Control</u> ^{1/}	
1. Chemical treatment, when after obtaining the prior approval of the County Committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by the application of chemicals in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$10.00 per acre
2. Periodic cultivation, when after obtaining the prior approval of the County Committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by bi-weekly cultivations, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$ 5.00 per acre
J. <u>Approved Summer Fallow</u> , embodying cultivation in 1937 of irrigated crop land in a manner which will leave a rough and cloddy surface, without previous destruction of organic matter, and sufficient subsequent cultivation to prevent vegetative growth, provided no soil-depleting crop is grown for harvest in 1937 on such acreage.	\$0.50 per acre

^{1/} Payment for the adoption of perennial weed control practices shall be limited to the following noxious weeds: Puncture vine, Canada thistle, White top, Russian knapweed, Morning glory, and leafy spurge.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
K. <u>Establishment of Terraces on crop land</u> in 1937; provided, however, that plans for the proposed terracing project are approved in advance by the County Committee.	\$0.40 per 100 linear feet of terrace constructed.
L. <u>Reseeding Non-Crop Pasture Land.</u> For reseeding depleted non-crop pasture land with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or mixtures recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown, not to exceed \$2.00 per acre
M. <u>Application of Soil Amendments.</u>	
1. Gypsum, when applied to crop land in 1937 in connection with the seeding and establishment of legumes, and grass and legume mixtures at a rate not less than 200 pounds per acre.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Superphosphate, when applied to crop land in 1937 in connection with the seeding and establishment of legumes, and grass and legume mixtures at a rate per acre of not less than 60 pounds of available P_2O_5 .	\$2.25 per acre
N. <u>Restoration of Land to Native Grasses</u> on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which, in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass; provided, that	\$0.25 per acre
1. The operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass;	
2. Approval has been obtained by the County Committee;	
3. Such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937; and	
4. Any volunteer growth containing noxious weeds is clipped before	

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance. The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.

2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States,^{1/} for each acre diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base.

3. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States,^{1/} for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

5. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

6. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States, for each acre of crop land on the farm in 1937. ^{1/}

2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

^{1/} The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

3. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

4. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates. Payment will be made for the carrying out on range land in 1937 such or the following range-building practices as are approved by the County Committee for the ranching unit, prior to their institution:

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. <u>Development of springs and seeps.</u> For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water in a trough or in a pipe to a tank, watering trough, or reservoir.	\$50.00 per spring or seep
B. <u>Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.</u> For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation
C. <u>Wells.</u> For drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify	\$1.00 per linear foot.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
for payment provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir.	
D. <u>Range Fences.</u>	
For constructing cross fences or drift fences of not less than three wires, with good sound posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, and with wires tightly stretched.	\$0.30 per rod
E. <u>Rodent Control.</u>	
For destroying at least ninety percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:	
1. Pocket Gophers	\$0.15 per acre
2. Ground Squirrels	\$0.06 per acre
F. <u>Reseeding.</u>	
For reseeding depleted range land in 1937 with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses approved by the Director of the Western Division.	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown
G. <u>Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.</u>	
Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State Committee, at a rate of 35 cents per full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of 25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice if (1) the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, or (2) the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing	\$0.35 per animal unit for each full month

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance. The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment. Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to the deductions for increase in acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment. Application for range-building payment may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.

2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments.

All payments, except range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs. The Secretary may designate one or more counties, or other areas, for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In the event that any such county or other area is designated the allowances, rates, and conditions of payment for such county, or other area, will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county, or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or food grains.

Sec. 3. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation, cropping, or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 1 of Part II; Provided, however, That if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld, in whole or in part, and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.

A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.

B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses. There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work shoots have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him, and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State committee a list of all such land.

B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share tenant, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.

C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.

B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 1. Soil-depleting base. There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm.

A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not

exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland in the county, the ratio of the soil-depleting bases established in the county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Base. The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approved by the Secretary.

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. Land devoted to any of the following uses or crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested:

- a. Corn (field, sweet and popcorn).
- b. Potatoes.
- c. Sugar Beet Seed.
- d. Cultivated Sunflowers.
- e. Truck, canning, and annual vegetable crops, and their seed or plants, and melons.

- f. Sorghums.
- g. Small Grains for grain or hay; or pasture except as classified under Item a of Section 2 of Part VIII.
- h. Millets.
- i. Soy beans, field beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, and vetch, harvested for grain, seed, hay, pastured, or used for canning purposes.
- j. Root crops, grown for food.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. Land devoted to any of the following uses or crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1 of Part VIII) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following grasses and legumes, and such other grasses and legumes as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, without a nurse crop, or with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:
 - 1. Legumes: Alfalfa; sweet, red, alsiko, white, ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur, and sour clovers; soricea; lespedeza; sesbania; and mixtures thereof.
 - 2. Grasses: Bluegrass, timothy, redtop, orchard, bromo, bluestem, grama, buffalo, wheatgrasses, ryegrasses, fescues, oatgrass, Reed's canary grass, velvet grass, Bermuda, bent grasses, Rhode, and mixtures thereof.
 - 3. Grass and Legume Mixtures: Mixtures of 1 and 2 above.
- b. Green manure crops, including only annual, biennial and perennial legumes, oats, rye, barley, vetch, and small grain mixtures when turned under in 1937 after attaining at least two months' growth.
- c. Forest trees planted on crop land since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, tree and small fruits, or nut trees.

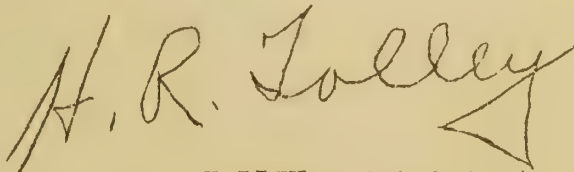
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION -- A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With the launching of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, farmers of the United States are commencing the second year of operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

The 1937 Program, like the 1936 Program, emphasizes the conservation phase of agricultural improvement. For 1937, refinements have been made in the 1936 program, on the basis of recommendations made by the farmers at local and county meetings held throughout the country last fall. Such changes as have been made for the 1937 program place greater emphasis on the adoption of soil-building practices on the farms of participating producers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration entertains a sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation shown in the past programs by community and county committeemen, by extension workers, and by many leaders of the farm organizations. I have the greatest confidence that this fine spirit and whole-hearted effort will make it possible to get the 1937 program under way in time to benefit the greatest possible number of farmers.

The extent to which the program will aid farmers in each State and county and thus accomplish its objectives, will, in a large measure, depend upon the thoroughness with which extension workers, community and county committeemen, and farm-organization leaders help their neighbors to understand the underlying principles as well as the provisions applying to individual farms.



H. R. TOLLEY, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

- b. Perennial vegetable crops, including asparagus, artichokes, and rhubarb.
- c. Nursery stocks.
- d. Idle crop land.
- e. Fallow, including approved summer fallow.
- f. Bulbs.
- g. Crop land planted to forest trees between January 1, 1930 and January 1, 1934.

PART IX. APPEALS

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee. Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture, has
herunto set his hand and
caused the official seal of
the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the city of
Washington, District of Columbia,
this 14th day of January, 1937.

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture

SEP 9 1937

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

* NOTE. -- The provisions of WRB-101-NEVADA, as supplemented by Part X and Part XI, and as amended by Supplement No. 1 and Supplement No. 2, are incorporated in this compilation. (Part X was approved March 2, 1937; Part XI was approved March 31, 1937; Supplement No. 1 was approved June 3, 1937; and Supplement No. 2 was approved July 23, 1937.)

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PART I. DEFINITIONS-----	3
PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION PAYMENTS-----	6
Section 1. Diversion Payments-----	6
PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT-----	6
Section 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates-----	6
2. Soil-Building Allowance-----	13
PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS-----	15
Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates-----	15
2. Range-Building Allowance-----	17
3. Range-Building Payment-----	17
4. Eligibility for Payment-----	18
PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS-----	18
Section 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator-----	18
2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments-----	18
PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT-----	19
Section 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs-----	19
2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains-----	19
3. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program-----	19

	<u>Page</u>
4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops-----	19
5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants-----	19
6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment---	20
7. Association Expenses-----	20
8. Application and Eligibility for Payment-----	20
9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet-----	20
PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES-----	21
Section 1. Soil-Depleting Base-----	21
2. Soil-Conserving Base-----	22
3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity-----	22
PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES-----	22
Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops-----	22
2. Soil-Conserving Crops-----	23
3. Neutral Uses-----	23
PART IX. APPEALS-----	24
Section 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee-----	24
PART X. COUNTY AVERAGE RATES-----	24
Section 1. County Average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowances-----	24
2. Rates as Applied to Individual Farms---	25
PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS-----	25
Section 1. Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion-----	25
2. Non-Diversion Farms-----	26
3. Determination of Class II Payments-----	26
4. Adjustment in Payments-----	27

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Nevada, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation

of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Nevada, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Nevada.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROP LAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop, other than wild hay, was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937 to orchards and vineyards on January 1, 1937, other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of crop land excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than crop-land or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation ten acres or more of which, on the average for the ranching unit, are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the County Committee and the State Committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweetpotatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Nevada at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein:

Sec. 1. Diversion Payments. With respect to diversion farms payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States. 2/

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Section 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates. Payment will be made for carrying out on crop land or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. The soil-building practices prescribed in this Section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State Committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage, except that payments will be made for practices prescribed in Items A, B, C, D, E, F or L in addition to the practice prescribed under Item M of this Section 1.

2/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. <u>Perennial Legumes</u> , including alfalfa, white clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$4.00 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.50 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. <u>Biennial Legumes</u> (except sweet clover), red, alsike, and Mammoth clovers, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.00 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.</p> <p>b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.</p> <p>C. Sweet clover, and such annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.</p> <p>1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.</p> <p>2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:</p> <p>a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone, or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.</p> <p>b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.</p> <p>D. Perennial Grasses, including only blue grass, timothy, red top, orchard, brome, bluestem, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass), rye grasses, Reed's canary grass, meadow fescue, mixtures thereof, and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.</p> <p>1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.</p>	<p>\$2.00 per acre</p> <p>\$1.00 per acre</p> <p>\$3.50 per acre</p>

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. <u>Mixtures of Grasses and Legumes</u> recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
F. <u>Crested Wheat Grass</u> seeded on crop land in 1937.	\$3.00 per acre
G. <u>Green Manure Crops.</u>	
1. Annual legumes, including vetches, mustards, bur, sour and crimson clovers, sosbania, cowpeas, soybeans, and grain and legume mixtures and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded on irrigated crop land or inter-	\$2.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
planted in orchards, if turned under in the spring of 1937 after having attained a vigorous vegetative growth, or when seeded in the spring if turned under after having attained a minimum of two months' unpastured growth.	
2. Perennial and biennial legumes, when grown on irrigated crop land and a good stand is turned under after having attained a minimum of two months' unpastured growth in 1937.	\$2.00 per acre
3. Perennial legumes when grown in orchards and full growth of a good stand is mechanically incorporated into the surface soil in 1937, provided no part of the year's growth is removed from the land where grown, either mechanically or by pasture.	\$1.00 per acre
4. Small grains including rye, oats, barley and small grain mixtures, when seeded on irrigated crop land or interplanted in orchards if turned under in 1937 during or prior to the blooming stage.	\$1.00 per acre
<u>H. Forest Trees.</u>	
1. When planted on crop land in 1937, for woodlot purposes, if not less than 400 trees are planted per acre.	\$10.00 per acre
2. When planted on crop land in 1937, for windbreak purposes, when planted in rows at right angles to the direction of the prevailing winds, provided trees are spaced not more than 8 feet apart in rows 6 to 10 feet apart.	\$ 0.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ per rod-row

I. Perennial Weed Control 3/

3/ Payment for the adoption of perennial weed control practices shall be limited to the following noxious weeds: Puncture vine, Canada thistle, White top, Russian knapweed, Morning glory, and leafy spurge.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
1. Chemical treatment, when after obtaining the prior approval of the County Committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by the application of chemicals in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$10.00 per acre
2. Periodic cultivation, when after obtaining the prior approval of the County Committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by bi-weekly cultivations, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$ 5.00 per acre
J. <u>Approved Summer Fallow</u> , embodying cultivation in 1937 of irrigated crop land in a manner which will leave a rough and cloddy surface, without previous destruction of organic matter, and sufficient subsequent cultivation to prevent vegetative growth, provided no soil-depleting crop is grown for harvest in 1937 on such acreage.	\$ 0.50 per acre
K. <u>Establishment of Terraces</u> on crop land in 1937; provided, however, that plans for the proposed terracing project are approved in advance by the County Committee.	\$ 0.40 per 100 linear feet of terrace constructed.
L. <u>Reseeding Non-Crop Pasture Land</u> . For reseeding depleted non-crop pasture land with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or mixtures recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	\$ 0.20 per pound of seed sown, not to exceed \$2.00 per acre
M. <u>Application of Soil Amendments</u> .	
1. Gypsum, when applied to crop land in 1937 in connection with the seeding and establishment of legumes, and grass and legume mixtures at a rate not less than 200 pounds per acre.	\$ 2.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>2. Superphosphate, when applied to crop land in 1937 in connection with the seeding and establishment of legumes, and grass and legume mixtures at a rate per acre of not less than 60 pounds of available P_2O_5.</p>	<p>\$2.25 per acre</p>
<p>N. <u>Restoration of Land to Native Grasses</u> on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which, in accordance with good farming practices, should be permanently devoted to grass; provided, that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass; 2. Approval has been obtained by the County Committee; 3. Such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937; and 4. Any volunteer growth containing noxious weeds is clipped before formation of viable seeds. 	<p>\$0.25 per acre</p>

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance. The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.

2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United

States, 4/ for each acre diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base.

3. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States, 4/ for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

5. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

6. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States, for each acre of crop land on the farm in 1937. 4/

2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

3. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

4. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

4/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS:

Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates.--Payment will be made for carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit prior to their institution, provided that the range-building payment with respect to any ranching unit shall not exceed the range-building allowance for such ranching unit.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>A. <u>Development of springs and seeps.</u> For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water in a trough or in a pipe to a tank, watering trough, or reservoir.</p>	<p>\$50.00 per spring or seep</p>
<p>B. <u>Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.</u> For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.</p>	<p>\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation</p>
<p>C. <u>Wells.</u> For drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payment provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir.</p>	<p>\$1.00 per linear foot.</p>
<p>D. <u>Range Fences.</u> For building cross fences or drift fences, constructed as follows: (a) not fewer than three tightly stretched wires, attached to posts set not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, or</p>	<p>\$0.30 per rod</p>

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>(b) not fewer than three poles, or rails, nailed, with nails not smaller than 40-penny spikes, to posts or jacks spaced not more than 18 feet apart, or</p> <p>(c) not fewer than 4 logs laid in worm-like fashion, with corners to be notched and saddled, or braced on either side at point of log intersection with two up-right poles or other suitable bracing material wired together with not less than three binding wires; all posts, logs, poles, rails and jacks to be good and sound.</p>	
<p>E. <u>Rodent Control.</u> For destroying at least ninety percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:</p>	<p>1. Pocket Gophers \$0.15 per acre 2. Ground Squirrels \$0.06 per acre</p>
<p>F. <u>Reseeding.</u> For reseeding depleted range land in 1937 with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses approved by the Director of the Western Division.</p>	<p>\$0.20 per pound of seed sown</p>
<p>G. <u>Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.</u> Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State Committee, at a rate of 35 cents per full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of 25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice if (1) the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, or (2) the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.</p>	<p>\$0.35 per animal unit for each full month</p>

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
H. Mountain Meadow Land Practices in Counties Designated under Section 2 of this Part IV.	
1. Reseeding Mountain Meadow Land.	
For reseeding mountain meadowland with good seed of adapted varieties of the following perennial grasses and legumes or mixtures thereof, brome grass, red top, timothy, alsike clover, meadow fescue, medium red clover, and such other perennial grasses and legumes, except alfalfa, or mixtures thereof as are recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division.	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown, but not in excess of \$2.00 per acre.
2. Earthen Dams for Erosion Control on Mountain Meadows.	
For constructing, according to specifications recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division, earthen dams for the exclusive purpose of diverting flood water of intermittent streams to prevent soil erosion on mountain meadow land.	\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill, but not in excess of \$50.00 for each dam.

Section 2. Range-Building Allowance.---The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity thereof, plus, in the case of certain mountain counties designated by the Director of the Western Division, 40¢ times the number of acres of mountain meadow land in the ranching unit from which hay is normally harvested for feeding on the ranching unit to range livestock owned by the operator of the ranching unit. The Mountain counties designated by the Director of the Western Division for the purposes of this section shall be those counties for which, upon the basis of the recommendations of the county and State committees, he determines the mountain meadow land practices specified in Part IV of this bulletin to be necessary and effective in promoting land conservation. In determining the grazing capacity of any ranching unit with respect to which an acreage allowance for mountain meadow land may be made, the grazing capacity of such acreage of mountain meadow land shall not be considered.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment. Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to the deductions for increase in acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment. Application for range-building payment may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.

2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments.

All payments, except range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs. The Secretary may designate one or more counties, or other areas, for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In the event that any such county or other area is designated the allowances, rates, and conditions of payment for such county, or other area, will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county, or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 1 of Part II; Provided, however, That if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld, in whole or in part, and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.

A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.

B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses. There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him, and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State committee a list of all such land.

B. An application for payment may be made by an owner, share-tenant, share-cropper, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.

C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

D. A farm located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located or if there is no such principal dwelling, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming

unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.

B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 1. Soil-depleting base. There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm.

A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable

to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland in the county, the ratio of the soil-depleting bases established in the county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Base. The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approved by the Secretary.

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. Land seeded to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-

depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested; except as provided in Section 2 of this Part VIII with respect to nurse crops, and green-manure crops.

- a. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn).
- b. Potatoes.
- c. Sugar beet seed.
- d. Cultivated sunflowers.
- e. Truck, canning, and annual vegetable crops, and their seed or plants, and melons.
- f. Sorghums.
- g. Small grains.
- h. Millets.
- i. Soybeans, field beans, cowpeas, field peas, and seed peas, harvested for grain, seed, hay; or pastured; or used for canning purposes.
- j. Root crops, grown for feed.
- k. Cotton.

Sec. 2. Soil Conserving Crops. Cropland devoted to any of the following uses or crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1 of Part VIII) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following grasses and legumes, and such other grasses and legumes as may be approved by the director of the Western Division, without a nurse crop, or with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:
 1. Legumes: Alfalfa; sweet, red, alsike, white, ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur, and sour clovers; sericea; lespedeza; sesbania; and mixtures thereof.
 2. Grasses: Bluegrass, timothy, redtop, orchard, brome, bluestem, grama, buffalo, wheatgrasses, ryegrasses, fescues, oatgrass, Reed's canary grass, velvet grass, Bermuda, bent grasses, Rhode, and mixtures thereof.
 3. Grass and Legume Mixtures: Mixtures of 1 and 2 above.
- b. Green manure crops, including only annual, biennial and perennial legumes, oats, rye, barley, vetch, and small grain mixtures when turned under in 1937 after attaining at least two months' growth.
- c. Forest trees planted on crop land since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, trees and small fruits, or nut trees.

- b. Perennial vegetable crops, including asparagus, artichokes, and rhubarb.
- c. Nursery stocks.
- d. Idle crop land.
- e. Fallow, including approved summer fallow.
- f. Bulbs.
- g. Crop land planted to forest trees between January 1, 1930 and January 1, 1934.

PART IX. APPEALS

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee. Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

PART X. COUNTY AVERAGE RATES

Section 1. County Average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowances. The county average rates per acre for computing diversion payments, and the county average rates per acre to be used in computing those portions of the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, shall be as follows for the respective counties in the State of Nevada:

County	Average Rate Per Acre for Diversion From Soil- Depleting Base 1/	Average Soil-Build- ing Allowance Rate Per Acre on Acreage Diverted for Payment 2/	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on all Cropland on Non- Diversion Farms and Commercial Orchard Land on Diversion Farms 3/
Churchill	\$ 9.90	\$ 6.60	\$ 1.32
Clark	8.40	5.60	1.12
Douglas	10.80	7.20	1.44
Elko	8.00	5.30	1.06
Esmeralda	7.20	4.80	.96
Eureka	7.20	4.80	.96
Humboldt	7.20	4.80	.96
Lander	7.20	4.80	.96
Lincoln	8.10	5.40	1.08
Lyon	9.20	6.10	1.22

County	Average Rate Per Acre for Diversion From Soil- Depleting Base <u>1/</u>	Average Soil-Build- ing Allowance Rate Per Acre on Acreage Diverted for Payment <u>2/</u>	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on all Cropland on Non- Diversion Farms and Commercial Orchard Land on Diversion Farms <u>3/</u>
Mineral	\$5.40	\$3.60	\$.72
Nye	7.20	4.80	.96
Ormsby	6.50	4.30	.86
Pershing	9.20	6.15	1.23
Storey	9.20	6.10	1.22
Washoe	9.20	6.10	1.22
White Pine	8.00	5.30	1.06

1/ Pursuant to section 1, part II of W. R. Bulletin 101 - Nevada.

2/ Pursuant to subsection A-2, section 2, part III of W.R. Bulletin 101 - Nevada.

3/ Pursuant to subsections A-3 and B-1 of section 2, part III of W.R. Bulletin 101 - Nevada.

Sec. 2. Rates as Applied to Individual Farms. For any individual farm the rate of payment for diversion from the soil-depleting base and the rates to be used in computing those portions of the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States shall be those rates determined by multiplying the applicable average rate per acre for the county in which the farm is located by the productivity index established for the farm and by dividing the result by 100.

The productivity index for the farm shall be determined on the basis of the farm yield as compared with the county yield of a crop which is generally grown throughout the county or, on such other basis as the Director of the Western Division may authorize for the purpose of obtaining an accurate reflection of the productivity of the cropland on the farm. The average of the productivity indexes for all farms for which work sheets are filed in a county, weighted by the respective crop acreages for such farms, shall not exceed 100, unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS

Section 1. Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion.--The

amount of class I payment to be made to any person for diversion from the soil-depleting base shall be determined on the basis of the performance on all diversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county as follows:

A. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share 5/ of Class I payment with respect to the decrease from the soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained;

B. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of deduction with respect to the 1937 acreage of all soil-depleting crops in excess of the soil-depleting base, and total the amounts thus obtained;

C. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of the maximum possible class I payment for diversion from the soil-depleting bases respectively and total the amounts thus obtained;

D. Subtract the total obtained under subsection B from the total obtained under subsection A. The result, not in excess of the amount obtained under subsection C shall, subject to other applicable provisions of this part XI, be the class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the soil-depleting base; Provided, however, that, if the total obtained under subsection B is larger than the total obtained under subsection A, the difference shall be deducted from any payment other than a range-building payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant.

Sec. 2. Non-diversion Farms.--

A. The foregoing provisions of section 1 of this part XI are not applicable to non-diversion farms, provided, however, that any non-diversion farm upon which there has been an increase in the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of the soil-depleting base or 20 acres, whichever is the larger, shall be considered a diversion farm.

Section 3. Determination of Class II Payments.--The amount of class II payment to be made to any person for carrying out approved soil-building practices shall be computed on all diversion and nondiversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county as follows:

A. For each farm multiply the number of acres devoted to an approved soil-building practice by the rate specified for such practice; multiply this result by the percentage to which the applicant is entitled, and total the amounts thus obtained.

B. Compute the applicant's share of the soil-building allowance as follows:

1. Multiply the class I payment to the applicant for diversion

5/ The applicant's share of any payment, deduction, acreage, etc., shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of part V governing the applicant's share of payment.

from the soil-depleting base, determined in accordance with the provisions of section 1, subsection D, of this part XI, by 66.7 percent.

2. On each farm individually, determine the applicant's share of the soil-building allowance (without regard to the minimum soil-building allowance) computed in accordance with the provisions of Part III, Section 2, except that, item 2 in Subsection A of said Part and Section shall not be used in such computation.

3. To the amount obtained under item 1, above, add the amount obtained under item 2, above, and the result shall be the soil-building allowance for all farms owned or operated by the applicant in the county.

C. The amount obtained under subsection A of this section 3, not in excess of the soil-building allowance obtained under subsection B of this section 3 shall, subject to the applicable provisions of this part XI, be the amount of the class II payment to the applicant.

Sec. 4. Adjustment in payments. --*In the event that any person who makes application for payment with respect to any diversion farm has an interest as owner or operator in another farm or farms in the same State upon which the aggregate 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops exceeds the soil-depleting base acreage for such farm or farms, the applicant's share of any payment may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be adjusted to offset such increase in soil-depleting acreage.

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Issued January 14, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Adjustment Administration

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101-New Mexico

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101-New Mexico, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 agricultural conservation program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 agricultural conservation program in New Mexico, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 agricultural conservation program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 agricultural conservation program in New Mexico.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 agricultural conservation program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political sub-division of a State, or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

SHARECROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested

or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of cotton.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except the acreage included in the cotton soil-depleting base. Such general soil-depleting base shall be determined by subtracting the cotton soil-depleting base from the total soil-depleting base.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the total soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

- 4 -

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof, which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

GENERAL DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the general soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon the recommendation of the county committee and the State committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining general diversion farms.

DIVERSION FARM means any general diversion farm, or any farm with respect to which a cotton soil-depleting base is established.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION

AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of New Mexico at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein.

Section 1. General Diversion Payments.--With respect to general diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the general soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of 15 percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. 1/

Section 2. Cotton Diversion Payments.--Payment will be made for each acre diverted from the cotton soil-depleting base on the farm in 1937 at the rate of 5 cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 35 percent of such base except that if such base is 5.7 acres or less, payment may be made for diverting all or any part of such base not to exceed two acres.

Section 3. Sugar Beet Payments.--Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; Provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

- A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

B. Both of the following:

1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935 and 1936, and
2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar, by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates.--Payment will be made for carrying out on crop land or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. The soil-building practices prescribed in this section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where in the determination of the State committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 agricultural conservation program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage except that payments will be made for practices prescribed in items A, B, C, D, or E of section 1 in addition to the practice prescribed in item I of section 1 of this part III.

- 7 -

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT PER ACRE
A. Perennial Legumes including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, white clover, ladino, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$4.00
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.50
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. Perennial grasses including such as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	: RATE OF : PAYMENT : PER ACRE
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	: : : : :
C. Biennial Legumes (except sweet clover) including red clover, alsike clover, Mammoth clover, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	: : : : : :
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$3.00 : : : : :
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	: \$2.00 : : : : :
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: : : : : :
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	: : : : : :
D. Mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State committee.	: : : : : :
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$3.50 : : : : :

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS		RATE OF PAYMENT PER ACRE
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when seeded under either of the following conditions:		\$2.00
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.		
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.		
E. Annual and Biennial Sweet Clover and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.		
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.		\$2.00
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:		\$1.00
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.		
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.		
F. Planting of Sod Pieces of Perennial Grasses.		\$4.00
1. The planting of sod pieces of approved perennial grasses between February 1, 1937, and October 31, 1937, the sod pieces to be cut to a depth of approximately two inches and in blocks not less than four inches square. The sod pieces are to be planted in rows		

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS		RATE OF PAYMENT PER ACRE
not more than four feet apart with the pieces at intervals of not more than four feet in the row and set approximately level with the surface soil.		
G.	Renovation of perennial legumes where perennial legumes have been established and are in need of cultivation for aeration, water percolation, noxious weed control, and reseedling, a payment will be made if fields are renovated, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division, and the noxious weeds, including bind weeds, blue weed, goat heads, and blue thistle, are pulled or burned out between February 1, 1937, and August 15, 1937.	\$2.00
H.	Green Manure Crops.	
1.	Annual or biennial legumes turned under in 1937 after attaining at least two months' growth on irrigated cropland.	\$2.00
2.	Annual legumes turned under in 1937 after attaining at least two months' growth on non-irrigated cropland.	\$1.00
3.	Winter small grain crops when grown on cropland preceding or following a 1937 vegetable crop or in commercial orchards in 1937 and turned under after attaining at least two months' growth.	\$1.00
I.	<u>Establishment of terraces</u> on cropland in 1937, <u>provided, however</u> , plans for the terracing project are approved in advance by the county committee.	\$0.40 per 100 linear feet
J.	<u>Contour listing</u> when effected on <u>non-</u> <u>irrigated</u> cropland.	
1.	No soil-depleting crop planted for harvest in 1937.	\$1.00

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT PER ACRE
2. Cover crops planted to control wind erosion:	\$2.00
Sudan grass or sweet sorghums when planted in rows not greater than 42 inches apart or any sorghum or Sudan grass when close drilled or broadcast; <u>Provided, however,</u> that no portion of the crop is harvested or pastured in any manner whatsoever.	
K. <u>Border planting</u> when effected on <u>non-irrigated</u> cropland in 1937. Border planting of fields where planted borders are 100 feet wide or more and the crop is not pastured or cut for hay or grain; <u>provided, however,</u> that payment shall be made only on the area so planted.	\$1.00
L. Perennial Noxious Weed Control. When, after approval of the county committee seriously infested plots of bind weed, blue weed, goat heads, and blue thistle are controlled by periodic cultivation in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$5.00
M. Forest Trees.	
1. Planting of trees on cropland in 1937 provided the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and the plantings are protected from livestock with not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked. Approval by the county committee of the site for such planting shall have been obtained before planting.	\$10.00
2. Maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of interspaces and replacement of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	\$4.00

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS		RATE OF PAYMENT PER ACRE
N.	<u>Contour strip cropping and fallow</u> when effected on <u>non-irrigated</u> cropland.	\$1.00
	Contour strip planting of any crops when width of strips of crop is not less than 9 feet nor the distance between strips more than 150 feet;	
	<u>Provided, however,</u> that only the area planted to strip crops shall be considered in computing the acreage devoted to this practice.	
O.	<u>Controlled summer fallowing</u> on <u>non-irrigated</u> cropland when the fallow is tilled in such manner and with such implements as will result in a minimum of wind and water erosion, by creating and maintaining a rough, cloddy surface reasonably free from volunteer growth, first tillage operation to be performed prior to June 15, 1937.	\$0.50

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance.--The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

- A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:
1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
 2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, 1/ for each acre diverted for payment from the general soil-depleting base.
 3. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, 1/ for each acre devoted to

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

- 13 -

commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 7. 50 cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
- B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items whichever is greater:
1. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937. 1/
 2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 3. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 4. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 5. 50 cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates.--Payment will be made for the carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit, prior to their institution:

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS		: RATE OF
		: PAYMENT
		:
A. <u>Contouring</u>		:
For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be	:	\$.50 per
not less than 8 inches in width and 4	:	acre
inches in depth, dammed at intervals of	:	
not more than 100 feet and constructed on	:	
slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals	:	
between furrows not more than 25 feet.	:	
B. <u>Development of springs and seeps</u>		:
For digging out each spring or seep, pro-	:	\$50.00 per
tecting the source from trampling, and	:	spring or seep
conveying the water, in a trough, or in	:	
a pipe not less than one inch in diameter,	:	
to a tank.	:	
C. <u>Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding</u>		:
<u>run-off and impounding precipitation.</u>	:	\$.15 per cubic
For constructing earthen pits or reser-	:	yard of fill or
voirs, with spillways adequate to prevent	:	excavation
dams from washing out, in accordance with	:	
specifications issued by the Director of	:	
the Western Division.	:	
D. <u>Wells</u>		:
For drilling or digging of wells, casing	:	\$1.00 per
to be not less than 4 inches in diameter,	:	linear foot
provided a windmill or power pump is in-	:	
stalled, and the water is piped to a	:	
tank or storage reservoir. An artesian	:	
well may qualify for payment provided	:	
adequate stock water is made available	:	
during the grazing season and the water	:	
is conveyed in a trough or a pipe to a	:	
tank or storage reservoir.	:	
		:
		:
		:

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
<p>E. <u>Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing</u> For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, <u>Farm Drainage</u> published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)</p>	<p>: \$.10 per : 100 linear feet : of permanent : ditching</p>
<p>F. <u>Range Fences.</u> For constructing cross fences or drift fences of not less than three wires, with good sound posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced and with wires tightly stretched.</p>	<p>: \$.30 per : rod</p>
<p>G. <u>Rodent Control.</u> For destroying at least ninety percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:</p>	
<p>1. Pocket gophers</p>	<p>: \$.15 per : acre</p>
<p>2. Ground squirrels</p>	<p>: \$.06 per : acre</p>
<p>3. Prairie dogs</p>	<p>: \$.07½ per : acre</p>
<p>H. <u>Reseeding.</u> For reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or forage shrubs as follows:</p>	<p>: \$.20 per : pound of : seed sown</p>
<p>1. Native gramas</p>	
<p>2. Chamiza</p>	
<p>I. <u>Fire Guards.</u> For the establishment of fire guards, not less than four feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil.</p>	<p>: \$.03 per : 100 linear : feet</p>

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance.--The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment.--Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increases in the acreage of soil-depleting crops or deductions for failure to have a sufficient acreage of soil-conserving crops equivalent to cotton acreage diverted for payment.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment.--Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.
2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

- 17 -

- B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.
- C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments.--

All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs.--

The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.--

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III and IV, of this bulletin, no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.--Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation, cropping or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops and for Insufficient Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.--

- A. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops, except cotton, on any farm is in excess of the general soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 1, part II; Provided, however, That if the general soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops, except cotton, in excess of 20 acres.
- B. If the 1937 acreage of cotton upon a farm is in excess of the cotton soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate determined for cotton diversion payment for the farm under the provisions of section 2, part II.
- C. If the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937, in excess of the soil-conserving base minus the acreage (not greater than the soil-conserving base) devoted to neutral uses in 1937, is less than the acreage of cotton diverted for payment, a deduction shall be made from any payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant at the rate of \$3.00 for each acre of cotton diverted for payment in excess of such acreage of soil-conserving crops.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants.--If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole

- 19 -

or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.--

- A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.
- B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses.--There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each county agricultural conservation association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each county agricultural conservation association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.--

- A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.
- B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share-tenant, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.
- C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is

located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.--

- A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.
- B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownership, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar used is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.
- E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 1. Total Soil-Depleting Base.--There will be established a total soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm.

- A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 agricultural conservation program, such total soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 agricultural conservation program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments bases on land measurements made in

- 21 -

connection with the 1936 and 1937 agricultural conservation programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with total soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

- B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 agricultural conservation program, the total soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:
 1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.
 2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a total soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the total soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.
- C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the total soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland in the county, the ratio of the total soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases

- 22 -

have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. General Soil-Depleting Base.--The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall represent for such farm the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except cotton. The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base and the cotton soil-depleting base. 1/

Sec. 3. Cotton Soil-Depleting Base.--

- A. The cotton soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the cotton soil-depleting base which was established or which could have been established for such farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, and such further adjustments as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with cotton soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.
- B. If for causes other than flood, drouth or other abnormal weather conditions, or, if because of substantial changes in the cotton soil-depleting base by the County Committee in 1936 after planting time, the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1936 was less than 50 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base for the farm in 1936, the cotton soil-depleting base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the County Committee to an acreage not less than 154 percent of the 1936 planted acreage.
- C. For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton soil-depleting base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936, subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, and such further adjustments as will result in a cotton

1/ Under the terms of the 1937 program the sugar beet acreage is included in the general soil-depleting base.

soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with cotton soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

- D. The sum of the cotton soil-depleting bases for all farms covered by work sheets in any county, or other specified area, shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton acreage established for such county, or other specified area, by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Sec. 4. Soil-Conserving Base.--The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the total soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 5. Establishment of Grazing Capacity.--There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following:

- (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Crops.--Land devoted to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested:

- a. Small grains including flax, except as indicated under item a, section 2, and under items f and g, section 3 of this part VIII.
- b. Corn (field, sweet and popcorn)

- 24 -

- c. Potatoes
- d. Sweet potatoes
- e. Sugar beets
- f. Peanuts
- g. Root crops grown for feed
- h. Hemp
- i. Cultivated sunflowers
- j. Mustard (commercial)
- k. Rape
- l. Truck and vegetable crops and their seeds;
melons and strawberries
- m. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broom corn
and sudan grass harvested for seed, grain or hay
- n. Millets
- o. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans,
cowpeas, field peas, seed peas and
canning peas harvested for seed, hay
or pastured, except as indicated under
items c and f, section 3 of this part
VIII.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops.--Land devoted to any of the following crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of section 1 of part VIII) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following legumes and perennial grasses, and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:
 - (1) Legumes: Alfalfa, sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, Ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur and sour clovers; sericea; lespedeza; kudzu.

- 25 -

- (2) Grasses: Bluegrass, orchard, brome, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, Reed's Canary grass and velvet grass.
- b. Green manure crops consisting of annual and biennial legumes when turned under in 1937, after attaining at least two months' growth.
- c. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, bush fruits, hops, and perennial vegetables, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.
- b. Idle cropland.
- c. Cultivated fallow.
- d. Bulbs and nursery stock.
- e. Cropland planted in 1937 to soil-conserving crops, or mixtures thereof, with or without nurse crops when such nurse crops are not harvested for grain or hay, if, when performance is checked, there is not a good stand of such soil-conserving crops due to uncontrollable natural causes.
- f. Small grains seeded as a winter cover crop and pastured, but not harvested for grain or hay.
- g. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the county committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936; provided, such use of land shall have been approved by the County committee prior to May 1, 1937.

PART IX. APPEALS.

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.

Any person who has reason to believe that any base, producticity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the County Committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,

H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture,
has hereunto set his hand
caused the official seal
of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed
in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this
14th day of January 1937.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture

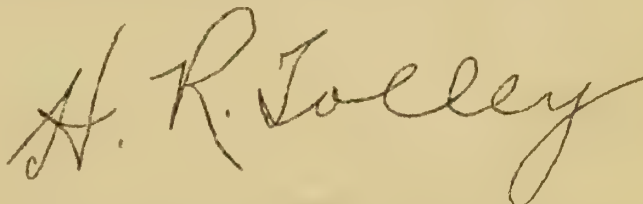
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION -- A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With the launching of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation program, farmers of the United States are commencing the second year of operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

The 1937 Program, like the 1936 Program, emphasizes the conservation phase of agricultural improvement. For 1937, refinements have been made in the 1936 program, on the basis of recommendations made by the farmers at local and county meetings held throughout the country last fall. Such changes as have been made for the 1937 program place greater emphasis on the adoption of soil-building practices on the farms of participating producers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration entertains a sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation shown in the past programs by community and county committeemen, by extension workers, and by many leaders of the farm organizations. I have the greatest confidence that this fine spirit and whole-hearted effort will make it possible to get the 1937 program under way in time to benefit the greatest possible number of farmers.

The extent to which the program will aid farmers in each State and county and thus accomplish its objectives, will, in a large measure, depend upon the thoroughness with which extension workers, community and county committeemen, and farm-organization leaders help their neighbors to understand the underlying principles as well as the provisions applying to individual farms.



H. R. TOLLEY, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

25275
WRB-101-New Mexico

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION



* NOTE. -- The provisions of WRB-101-New Mexico, as supplemented by Part X and Part XI, and as amended by Supplement No. 1, Supplement No. 2, Supplement No. 3, and Supplement No. 4, are incorporated in this compilation. (Part X was approved March 2, 1937; Part XI was approved March 31, 1937; Supplement No. 1 was approved June 3, 1937; Supplement No. 2 was approved April 3, 1937; Supplement No. 3 was approved May 17, 1937; and Supplement No. 4 was approved July 23, 1937.)

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PART I. DEFINITIONS-----	3
PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS-----	6
Section 1. General Diversion Payments-----	6
2. Cotton Diversion Payments-----	6
3. Sugar Beet Payments-----	6
PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT-----	7
Section 1. Soil Building Practices and Rates-----	7
2. Soil-Building Allowance-----	13
3. Designation of Wind-Erosion Area and Special Provisions Applicable Thereto-----	14
PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS-----	16
Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates-----	16
2. Range-Building Allowance-----	19
3. Range-Building Payment-----	20
4. Eligibility for Payment-----	20
PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS-----	20
Section 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator-----	20
2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments---	21
PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT-----	21
Section 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Program--	21
2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains--	21
3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program-----	21

4.	Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops and for Insufficient Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops-----	21
5.	Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants-----	22
6.	Practices Not Qualifying for Payment-----	22
7.	Association Expenses-----	22
8.	Application and Eligibility for Payment-----	23
9.	Land to be Covered by Work Sheet-----	23
PART VII	ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES-----	24
Section 1.	Total Soil-Depleting Base-----	24
2.	General Soil-Depleting Base-----	25
3.	Cotton Soil-Depleting Base-----	25
4.	Soil-Conserving Base-----	27
5.	Establishment of Grazing Capacity-----	27
6.	Normal Soil-Conserving Acreage-----	27
PART VIII.	CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES-----	27
Section 1.	Soil-Depleting Crops-----	27
2.	Soil-Conserving Crops-----	28
3.	Neutral Uses-----	28
4.	Soil-Building Practices Substituted for Soil-Conserving Crops-----	29
PART IX.	APPEALS-----	29
Section 1.	Appeals from Determinations of County Committee-----	29
PART X.	COUNTY AVERAGE RATES-----	29
Section 1.	County Average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowances-----	29
2.	Rates as Applied to Individual Farms-----	31
PART XI.	MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS-----	31
Section 1.	Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion-----	31
2.	Deductions for failure to have soil-conserving acreage required with respect to the cotton soil-depleting bases on all farms owned or operated by the applicant in the county-----	32
3.	Non-Diversion Farms-----	33
4.	Determination of Class II Payments-----	33
5.	Adjustment in Payments-----	33

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101-New Mexico, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant

if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased, or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in New Mexico, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in New Mexico.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political sub-division of a State, or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

SHARECROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937 to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of cotton.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except the acreage included in the cotton soil-depleting base. Such general soil-depleting base shall be determined by subtracting the cotton soil-depleting base from the total soil-depleting base.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the total soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

7 NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation ten acres or more of which, on the average for the ranching unit, are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

GENERAL DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the general soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon the recommendation of the county committee and the State committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining general diversion farms.

DIVERSION FARM means any general diversion farm, or any farm with respect to which a cotton soil-depleting base is established.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and strawberries but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION
AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of New Mexico at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein.

Section 1. General Diversion Payments.--With respect to diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the general soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of 15 percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. 2/

Section 2. Cotton Diversion Payments.--Payment will be made for each acre diverted from the cotton soil-depleting base on the farm in 1937 at the rate of 5 cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 35 percent of such base except that if such base is 5.7 acres or less, payment may be made for diverting all or any part of such base not to exceed two acres.

Section 3. Sugar Beet Payments.--Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to 12½ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, or sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; Provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

- A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or
- B. Both of the following:
 - 1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935 and 1936, and
 - 2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

2/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, or sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, or sugar, by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates.--Payment will be made for carrying out on crop land or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. The soil-building practices prescribed in this section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where in the determination of the State committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 agricultural conservation program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage except that payments will be made for practices prescribed in items A, B, C, D, or E of section 1 in addition to the practice prescribed in item I of section 1 of this part III.

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
A. Perennial Legumes including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea white clover, ladino, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$4.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.50 per acre

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. Perennial grasses including such as are approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay	
C. Biennial Legumes (except sweet clover) including red clover, alsike clover, Mammoth clover, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. Mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when seeded under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. Annual and Biennial Sweet Clover and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	\$1.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
F. Planting of Sod Pieces of Perennial Grasses	\$4.00 per acre
1. The planting of sod pieces of approved perennial grasses between February 1, 1937, and October 31, 1937, the sod pieces to be cut to a depth of approximately two inches and in blocks not less than four inches square. The sod pieces are to be planted in rows not more than four feet apart with the pieces at intervals of not more than four feet in the row and set approximately level with the surface soil.	
G. Renovation of perennial legumes where perennial legumes have been established and are in need of cultivation for seration, water percolation, noxious weed control, and reseeding a payment will be made if fields are renovated, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division, and the noxious weeds, including bind weeds, blue weed, goat heads, and blue thistle, are pulled or burned out between February 1, 1937, and August 15, 1937.	\$2.00 per acre
H. Green Manure Crops.	
1. Annual or biennial legumes turned under in 1937 after attaining at least two months' growth on irrigated cropland.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Annual legumes turned under in 1937 after attaining at least two months' growth on non-irrigated cropland.	\$1.00 per acre
3. Winter small grain crops when grown on cropland preceding or following a 1937 vegetable crop or in commercial orchards in 1937 and turned under after attaining at least two months' growth.	\$1.00 per acre
I. <u>Establishment of terraces on cropland in 1937 provided, however, plans for the terracing project are approved in advance by the county committee.</u>	\$0.40 per 100 linear feet

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS

RATE OF
PAYMENT

J. Contour Listing of Non-Irrigated Cropland

For cultivation on the contour with a regular double mold-board listed, basin lister, or chisel; provided, the furrows shall be approximately from 2 feet to 4 feet apart and shall, if listed, be not less than 8 inches in width and 6 inches in depth, or if chiseled: be approximately 4 inches in width and 6 inches in depth; and provided, also that no soil-depleting crop is planted for harvest in 1937 on such cropland.

\$1.00 per acre

K. Border Planting on Non-Irrigated Cropland.

Border Planting on field where planted borders are 100 feet wide or more, and the crop is not: pastured or cut for hay or grain; provided, however, that payment shall be made with respect to the area so planted not in excess of 300 feet in width.

\$1.00 per acre

L. Perennial Noxious Weed Control.

When, after approval of the county committee seriously infested plots of bind weed, blue weed, goat heads, and blue thistle are controlled by periodic cultivation in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.

\$5.00 per acre

M. Forest Trees.

1. Planting of trees on cropland in 1937 provided the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and the plantings are protected from livestock with not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked. Approval by the County Committee of the site for such planting shall have been obtained before planting.

\$10.00 per acre

2. Maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of interspaces and replacement of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
N. <u>Controlled Summer Fallow on Non-Irrigated Crop- land.</u>	
1. Controlled summer fallowing when tilled in: such manner and with such implements as will result in a minimum of wind and water: erosion, by creating and maintaining a rough, cloddy surface, reasonably free from volunteer growth, first tillage operation to be performed prior to June 15, 1937.	\$1.00 per acre
2. Controlled summer fallowing, in accordance: with the provisions of N, 1, when listed on the contour with lister furrows not more than 4 feet apart nor less than 4 inches in depth or when listed with dams in the listed furrow not more than 16 feet: apart, and in accordance with specifi- cations recommended by the State Committee: and approved by the Director of the Western Division.	\$1.50 per acre
O. <u>Contour Strip Cropping and Fallow on Non-Irri- gated Cropland.</u>	
1. Contour strip planting of any crops when width of strips of crop is not less than 9 feet nor the distance between strips more than 150 feet; Provided, however, that only the area planted to strip crops shall be considered in computing the acre- age devoted to this practice.	\$1.00 per acre
2. Combination of practices N and O-1.	\$2.00 per acre
P. <u>Cover Crops to Control Wind-Erosion.</u>	
Sidan grass or sweet sorghums when planted in rows not greater than 42 inches apart, or any sorghum or Sudan grass when close drilled or broadcast; provided, however, that no portion of the crop is harvested or pastured in any manner whatsoever.	\$2.00 per acre

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance.--The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

- A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:
1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
 2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, 3/ for each acre diverted for payment from the general soil-depleting base.
 3. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States 3/ for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 7. 50 cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
- B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items whichever is greater:
1. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States for each cropland in the United States, for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937. 4/

3/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

4/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
3. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
4. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
5. 50 cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

Sec. 3. Designation of Wind-Erosion Area and Special Provisions Applicable Thereto. The provisions of this Section 3 shall be applicable only to farms located in the counties of De Baca, Colfax, Curry, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Union, and such additional counties or parts of counties, subject to wind erosion in 1937, as may be recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division.

A. Farm Acreage Subject to Active Wind Erosion in 1937. The county committee shall determine for each farm in the wind-erosion area, upon which the operator intends to perform wind erosion-control practices in 1937, the acreage of cropland, excluding the maximum acreage which may be diverted for payment on such farm, subject in 1937, to active wind erosions. Such acreage shall be referred to as the "wind-erosion acreage."

B. Additional Soil-Building Allowance. For each farm with respect to which the county committee has designated a wind-erosion acreage there will be added to the soil-building allowance, computed in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of this Part III, an additional amount of 75 cents for each acre of the wind-erosion acreage. Such additional soil-building allowance may be earned only by performing wind-erosion control practices.

C. Wind-Erosion Control Practices.--Payment will be made for the carrying out on designated wind-erosion acreage in 1937 such of the following practices as are approved by the county committee for the farm prior to their institution, without such practices, when carried out on designated wind-erosion acreage, being regarded as in any way affecting the prior classification of such acreage.

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	:	RATE OF
	:	PAYMENT

Q. Contour Listing.

For cultivation on the contour with a regular
double mold-board lister, basin lister, or

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
chisel; provided, that the furrows shall be not more than 4 feet nor less than 20 inches apart and shall, if listed, be not less than 8 inches in width and 6 inches in depth, or if chiseled, be not less than approximately 4 inches in width and 6 inches in depth.	\$0.25 per acre
(Attention is called to Part III, Section 1 of: WRB-101 - New Mexico, as amended by Supplements 1 and 2, whereby payment will not be made with respect to more than one practice carried out on the same acreage except as specifically provided otherwise.)	
R. <u>Listing or Furrowing.</u>	
For cultivation at approximate right angles to the direction or prevailing winds with a regular double mold-board lister, basin lister, or chisel; provided, that the furrows shall be not more than 4 feet nor less than 20 inches apart and shall, if listed, be not less than 8 inches in width and 6 inches in depth, or if chiseled, be not less than approximately 4 inches in width and 6 inches in depth.	\$0.20 per acre
S. <u>Strip Listing or Furrowing</u>	
For cultivation at approximate right angles to the direction of prevailing winds with a regular three-row or four-row double mold-board lister, basin lister, chisel, or hole digger; provided, that the width between strips shall not exceed 30 feet. This practice may be performed more than once on the same acreage, if necessary, to assure effective control following rains or prolonged periods of soil drifting.	\$0.10 per acre for each cultivation not to exceed \$0.20 per acre.
T. <u>Planting of Cover Crops.</u>	
Sorghums, sudan grass or millets when planted in rows, not greater than 42 inches apart, or close drilled; provided, however, that a reasonably good growth is attained, that only the heads, of the sorghum or seed of the sudan grass are removed, that all of the stalks are left on the ground where grown, and that the operator's farming plan provides that such stalks may be left standing on the land until	

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
late in the spring of 1938, as a protection against wind erosion.	
1. If seeded on the contour or in combination: with basin listing.	\$0.50 per acre
2. If not seeded on the contour or in com- bination with basin listing.	\$0.35 per acre
(Payment may be made with respect to this practice: in addition to Practices I, Q, R, or S, if carried: out on the same acreage.)	

D. Deductions. The payments provided for in this Section shall not be subject to any deduction for increase in soil-depleting crops or for failure to have sufficient acreage of soil-conserving crops. However, payment provided for in this Section shall be subject to deduction for administrative expenses in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of Part VI.

E. Eligibility for Payment. Notwithstanding the provisions of Part V, payment for any of the foregoing wind-erosion control practices shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who, the county committee determines, has performed such practices.

F. Preliminary Application for Payment. By preliminary application made on the prescribed form, any 1937 owner or operator, who has carried out before July 1, 1937, such wind-erosion control practices as are provided for in this section, may receive a preliminary payment amounting to 85 percent of the amount of payment computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection C above. Such preliminary payment shall not be in excess of 85 percent of the additional soil-building allowance provided for in subsection B above. The amount of such preliminary payment will be deducted from the total amount computed as due such 1937 owner or operator under the complete and final application made by him for payment under the provisions of the 1937 agricultural conservation program. In connection with such complete and final application, appropriate deductions shall be made for administrative expenses.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates.--

Payment will be made for carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit prior to their institution, provided that the range-building payment with respect to any ranching unit shall not exceed the range-building allowance for such ranching unit.

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS

RATE OF
PAYMENT

A. Contouring

For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.

\$0.50 per acre

B. Development of springs and seeps

For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water, in a trough, or in a pipe not less than one inch in diameter, to a tank.

\$50.00 per
spring or seep

C. Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.

For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.

\$0.15 per cubic
yard of fill or
excavation

D. Wells

For drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is piped to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payment provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed in a trough or a pipe to a tank or storage reservoir.

\$1.00 per
linear foot

E. Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing

For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil-washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, Farm Drainage published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

\$0.10 per 100
linear feet of
permanent
ditching

F. Range Fences.

For building cross fences or drift fences constructed as follows:

\$0.30 per rod

(a) not fewer than three tightly stretched wires, attached to posts set not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced.

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
(b) not fewer than three poles, or rails, nailed, with nails not smaller than 40-penny spikes to posts or jacks spaced not more than 18 feet apart, or (c) not fewer than 4 logs laid in worm-like fashion, with corners to be notched and saddled, or braced on either side at point of log intersection with two upright poles or other suitable bracing material wired together with not less than 3 bind- ing wires; all posts, poles, rails, logs, and jacks to be good and sound.	
G. <u>Rodent Control.</u>	
For destroying at least ninety percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:	
1. Pocket gophers	\$0.15 per acre
2. Ground squirrels	\$0.06 per acre
3. Prairie Dogs	\$0.07½ per acre
H. <u>Reseeding.</u>	
For reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or forage shrubs as follows:	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown
1. Native grammas	
2. Chamiza	
I. <u>Fire Guards.</u>	
For the establishment of fire guards, not less than four feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil.	\$0.03 per 100 linear feet
J. <u>Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing</u>	
Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) es- tablished by the State Committee, at the rate of 35 cents per full month for such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of 25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice if (1) the operator permits the	\$0.35 per animal unit for each full month

PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS	RATE OF PAYMENT
Remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such land, or (2) the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.	
K. Mountain Meadow Land Practices in Counties Designated under Section 2 of this Part IV.	
1. Reseeding Mountain Meadow Land.	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown, but not in excess of \$2.00 per acre.
For reseeding mountain meadow land with good seed of adapted varieties of the following perennial grasses and legumes or mixtures thereof, brome grass, red top, timothy, alsike clover, meadow fescue, medium red clover, and such other perennial grasses and legumes, except alfalfa, or mixtures thereof as are recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
2. Earthen Dams for Erosion Control on Mountain Meadows.	\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill, but not in excess of \$50.00 for each dam.
For constructing, according to specifications recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division, earthen dams for the exclusive purpose of diverting flood water of intermittent streams to prevent soil erosion on mountain meadow land.	

Section 2. Range-Building Allowance. The range equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity thereof, plus, in the case of certain mountain counties designated by the Director of the Western Division, 40¢ times the number of acres of mountain meadow land in the ranching unit from which hay is normally harvested for feeding on the ranching unit to range livestock owned by the operator of the ranching unit. The mountain counties designated by the Director of the Western Division for the purpose of this section shall be those counties for which, upon the basis of the recommendations of the county and State Committees, he determines the mountain meadow land practices specified in Part IV of this bulletin to be necessary and effective in promoting land conservation. In determining the grazing capacity of any ranching unit with respect to which an acreage allowance for mountain meadow land may be made, the grazing capacity of such acreage of mountain meadow land shall not be considered.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment.--Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increases in the acreage of soil-depleting crops or deductions for failure to have a sufficient acreage of soil-conserving crops equivalent to cotton acreage diverted for payment.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment.-- Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, and share-croppers in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.
2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop payment may be employed.

- B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.
- C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State Law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments.--- All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as in agreed upon in writing by the operator entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI: (GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs.---The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibres, and Feed Grains.---Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III and IV, of this bulletin, no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.---No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops and for Insufficient Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.---

- a. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops, except cotton, on any farm is in excess of the general soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined on any non-diversion farm under section 1, part II;

Provided, however, That if the general soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops, except cotton, in excess of 20 acres.

- B. If the 1937 acreage of cotton upon a farm is in excess of the cotton soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate determined for cotton diversion payment for the farm under the provisions of section 2, Part II.
- C. If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on any farm upon which cotton is diverted for payment in 1937 does not equal or exceed the sum of (1) the normal soil-conserving acreage established for the farm, and (2) the acreage diverted for payment from the cotton soil-depleting base, a deduction shall be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm at the rate of \$3.00 for each acre by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 is less than such sum.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants.--If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1935 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.

- A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.
- B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses.--There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each county agricultural conservation association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each county agricultural conservation association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.--

- A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.
- B. An application for payment may be made by an owner, share-tenant, share-cropper, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.
- C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.
- D. A farm located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or if there is no such principal dwelling, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.--

- A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.
- B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownership, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

- D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar used is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.
- E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 1. Total Soil-Depleting Base.--There will be established a total soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm.

- A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 agricultural conservation program, such total soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 agricultural conservation program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 agricultural conservation programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with total soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.
- B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 agricultural conservation program, the total soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:
 - 1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.
 - 2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with re-

spect to size; type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a total soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the total soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

- C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the total soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland in the county, the ratio of the total soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. General Soil-Depleting Base.---The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall represent for such farm the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except cotton. The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base and the cotton soil-depleting base.5/

Sec. 3. Cotton Soil-Depleting Base.---

- A. The cotton soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the cotton soil-depleting base which ~~was~~ established or which could have been established for such farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, and such further adjustments as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with cotton soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.
- B. If for causes other than flood, drouth or other abnormal weather conditions, or, if because of substantial changes in the cotton soil-depleting base by the County Committee in 1936 after planting time, the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1936 was less than 50 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base for the farm in 1936, the cotton soil-depleting base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the County Committee to an acreage not less than 154 percent of the 1936 planted acreage.

5/ Under the terms of the 1937 program the sugar beet acreage is included in the general soil-depleting base.

- C. For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton soil-depleting base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936, subject to necessary adjustment based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, and such further adjustments as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with cotton soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.
- D. The sum of the cotton soil-depleting bases for all farms covered by work sheets in any county, or other specified area, shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton acreage established for such county, or other specified area, by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
- E. The County Committee shall not establish a cotton soil-depleting base for any farm which is no longer a cotton farm and shall adjust downward the cotton soil-depleting base which might otherwise be established for any farm it is determined that because of a change in the production practices on such farm the acreage adapted to the production of cotton is less than the cotton soil-depleting base which might otherwise have been established for such farm.
- F. 1. The normal yield per acre of lint cotton for the farm shall be designated by the appropriate community committee, subject to such adjustment by the county committee as is necessary in order that the weighted average yield for all cotton farms in the county or other area shall not exceed the yield established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
2. Each cotton farm covered by a work sheet shall be inspected by at least one member of the community committee, serving for the community in which the farm is located, who shall report his observations to the community committee before the yield is designated for the farm.
3. The normal yield designated for any farm shall be that yield, subject to necessary adjustments by the county committee, which the community committee finds from available facts to be the yield which could have been reasonably expected from the land devoted to the production of cotton on the farm as an average yield during the 5-year period 1928-1932. Such findings shall be examined by the county committee in the light of all available facts and recommended or modified by it accordingly. In reviewing the yields designated by the community committee the county committee shall give due consideration to the trend of yields per acre, type of soil, drainage, irrigation, erosion, production

practices, general fertility of the land, and abnormal weather conditions, but the weighted average yield for all farms in the county shall not exceed the limitations prescribed.

Sec. 4. Soil-Conserving Base.--The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the total soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 5. Establishment of Grazing Capacity.--There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

Sec. 6. Normal Soil-Conserving Acreage.--There shall be established for each farm for which a cotton soil-depleting base is established a normal soil-conserving acreage which shall represent the acreage of all soil-conserving crops grown on the farm under normal conditions. The sum of the normal soil-conserving acreages, established for all cotton farms in the county, shall not be greater than nor less than their proportionate share of the total soil-conserving acreage quota for the county. The state committee shall review the total normal soil-conserving acreage established for all cotton farms in the county and shall, if necessary, recommend that further adjustments be made to properly correlate the recommendations of the county committee with available statistical information.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES.

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops.--Land seeded to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested; except as provided in section 2 of this part VIII with respect to nurse crops and green manure crops, as provided in section 3 of this Part VIII, with respect to pastured winter cover crops, and emergency forage crops; and as provided in Part III, section 3, subsection C, with respect to sorghums, Sudan grass, or millets, grown in 1937 on designated wind-erosion acreage.

- a. All grains, including flax.
- b. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn).
6. Potatoes.

- d. Sweetpotatoes.
- e. Sugar beets.
- f. Peanuts.
- g. Root crops grown for feed.
- h. Hemp.
- i. Cultivated sunflowers.
- j. Mustard (commercial)
- k. Rape.
- l. Truch and vegetable crops and their seeds; melons and strawberries.
- n. Grain sorghum, sweet sorghums, broom corn and Sudan grass, harvested for seed, grain, or hay; or pastured.
- n. Millets.
- o. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas and canning peas, harvested for seed, or hay; or pastured.
- p. Cotton.

Sect. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops.--Cropland devoted to any of the following crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of section 1 of Part VIII) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year.

- a. The following legumes and perennial grasses, and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:

(1) Legumes: Alfalfa, sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, Ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur and sour clovers; sericea; lespedeza; kidzu.

(2) Grasses; Bluegrass, orchard, brome, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, Reed's Canary grass and velvet grass.

- b. Green manure crops consisting of annual and biennial legumes when turned under in 1937, after attaining at least two months' growth.
- c. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Section 3. Neutral Uses--Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, bush fruits, hops and perennial vegetables, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.
- b. Idle cropland.
- c. Cultivated fallow.

- d. Bulbs and nursery stock.
- e. Cropland planted to forest trees between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1934.
- f. Small grains seeded as a winter cover crop and pastured, but not harvested for grain or hay.
- g. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the county committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936: provided, such use of land shall have been approved by the county committee prior to May 1, 1937.

Sec. 4. Soil-Building Practices Substituted for Soil-Conserving Crops.---Cropland devoted to the following soil-building practices in 1937 on non-irrigated farms for which a cotton soil-depleting base is established shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop within the meaning of Section 2 of this Part VIII:

A. Contour Listing, when carried out in accordance with the provisions of Practice J of Section 1 of Part III.

B. Controlled Summer Fallow, when carried out in accordance with the provisions of Practice N of Section 1 of Part III.

PART IX. APPEALS.

Section 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.

Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the County Committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

PART X. COUNTY AVERAGE RATES.

Section 1. County Average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowances. The county average rates per acre for computing general diversion payments, and the county average rates per acre to be used in computing those portions of the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, shall be as follows for the respective counties in the State of New Mexico:

County	Average Rate Per Acre for Diversion From General Soil- Depleting Base 1/	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate per Acre on Average Diverted for Payment From General Soil- Depleting Base 2/	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on all Cropland on Non- Diversion Farms and Commercial Orchard Land on Diversion Farms 3/
Bernalillo	\$5.30	\$3.55	\$.71
Catron	4.20	2.80	.56
Chaves	8.20	5.50	1.10
Colfax	5.20	3.45	.69
Curry	4.00	2.70	.54
De Baca	5.50	3.65	.73
Dona Ana	8.40	5.65	1.13
Eddy	8.40	5.60	1.12
Grant	6.70	4.45	.89
Guadalupe	3.50	2.35	.47
Harding	3.80	2.50	.50
Hidalgo	6.70	4.45	.89
Lea	3.20	2.15	.43
Lincoln	5.30	3.55	.71
Luna	7.60	5.05	1.01
McKinley	4.40	2.95	.59
Mora	4.00	2.65	.53
Otero	5.60	3.70	.74
Quay	4.00	2.65	.53
Rio Arriba	5.60	3.75	.75
Roosevelt	4.30	2.85	.57
Sandoval	5.90	3.95	.79
San Juan	5.60	3.75	.75
San Miguel	4.10	2.75	.55
Santa Fe	4.40	2.95	.59
Sierra	7.50	4.95	.99
Socorro	5.60	3.70	.74
Taos	5.70	3.20	.76
Terrance	3.60	2.45	.49
Union	3.80	2.50	.50
Valencia	5.30	3.55	.71

1/ Pursuant to section 1, part II of W. R. Bulletin 101 - New Mexico.

2/ Pursuant to subsection A-2, section 2, Part III of W. R. Bulletin 101 - New Mexico.

3/ Pursuant to subsections A-3 and B-1 of section 2, Part III of W. R. Bulletin 101 - New Mexico.

Sec. 2. Rates as Applied to Individual Farms.-- For any individual farm the rate of payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base and the rates to be used in computing those portions of the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States shall be those rates determined by Multiplying the applicable average rate per acre for the county in which the farm is located by the productivity index established for the farm and by dividing the result by 100.

The productivity index for the farm shall be determined on the basis of the farm yield as compared with the county yield of a crop which is generally grown throughout the county or, on such other basis as the Director of the Western Division may authorize for the purpose of obtaining an accurate reflection of the productivity of the cropland on the farm. The average of the productivity indexes for all farms for which work sheets are filed in a county, weighted by the respective crop acreages for such farms, shall not exceed 100, unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS

Section 1. Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion.-- The amount of class I payment to be made to any person for diversion from the cotton and general soil-depleting bases shall be computed on the basis of the performance on all diversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county as follows:

A. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share 6/ of class I payment with respect to the decrease from the general soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained:

B. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of deduction with respect to the 1937 acreage of all soil-depleting crops except cotton in excess of the general soil-depleting base, and total the amounts thus obtained:

C. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of the maximum possible class I payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained:

D. Subtract the total obtained under subsection B from the total obtained under subsection A. The result, not in excess of the amount obtained under subsection C shall, subject to other applicable provisions of this part XI, be the class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the general soil-depleting base; provided, however, that, if the total obtained under subsection B is larger than the total obtained under subsection A, the difference shall be deducted from any payment other than a range-building payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant;

6/ The applicant's share of any payment, deduction, acreage, etc., shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of part V governing the applicant's share of payment.

E. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of the class I payment with respect to the decrease from the cotton soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained;

F. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of deduction with respect to the 1937 acreage of cotton in excess of the cotton soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained;

G. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of the maximum possible class I payment for diversion from the cotton soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained;

H. Subtract the total obtained under subsection F from the total obtained under subsection E. The result, not in excess of the amount obtained under subsection G shall, subject to the applicable provisions of this part XI, be the class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the cotton soil-depleting base; provided, however, that, if the total obtained under subsection F is larger than that obtained under subsection E, the difference shall be deducted from any payment other than a range-building payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant.

Sec. 2. Deductions for failure to have soil-conserving acreage required with respect to the cotton soil-depleting bases on all farms owned or operated by the applicant in the county.---

A. Determine the applicant's share $\frac{7}{100}$ of the acreage of soil-conserving crops required with respect to the cotton soil-depleting bases as follows:

1. To the sum of the applicant's share of decreases from the cotton soil-depleting bases or the sum of the applicant's share of maximum diversion from the cotton soil-depleting bases, whichever sum is the smaller, add the sum of the applicant's share of the normal acreage of soil-conserving crops on each farm with a cotton soil-depleting base.

B. For each farm with a cotton soil-depleting base, compute the applicant's share $\frac{7}{100}$ of the 1937 acreage of soil-conserving crops and total the amounts thus obtained.

C. If the applicant's share of the 1937 acres of soil-conserving crops obtained under subsection B of this section 2, is less than the applicant's share of the acreage of soil-conserving crops required with respect to the cotton soil-depleting bases obtained under subsection A of this section 2, a deduction shall be made from any payment other than a range-building payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant at the rate of \$3.00 for each deficit acre.

$\frac{7}{100}$ The applicant's share of any payment, deduction, acreage, etc., shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Part V governing the applicant's share of payment.

Sec. 3. Non-diversion Farms.

A. The foregoing provisions of this part XI are not applicable to non-diversion farms; provided, however, that any non-diversion farm upon which there has been an increase in the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of the soil-depleting base or 20 acres, whichever is the larger, shall be classified as a diversion farm.

Sec. 4. Determination of Class II Payments.--The amount of Class II payment to be made to any person for carrying out approved soil-building practices shall be computed on all diversion and non-diversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county as follows:

A. For each farm multiply the number of acres devoted to an approved soil-building practice by the rate specified for such practice; multiply this result by the percentage to which the applicant is entitled, and total the amounts thus obtained.

B. Compute the applicant's share of the soil-building allowance as follows;

1. Multiply the Class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the soil-depleting base, determined in accordance with the provisions of section 1, subsection D, of this part XI, by 66.7 percent.
2. On each farm individually, determine the applicant's share of the soil-building allowance (without regard to the minimum soil-building allowance) computed in accordance with the provisions of Part III, Section 2, except that, item 2 in Subsection A of said Part and Section shall not be used in such computation.
3. To the amount obtained under item 1, above, add the amount obtained under item 2, above, and the result shall be the soil-building allowance for all farms owner or operated by the applicant in the county.

C. The amount obtained under Subsection A of this Section 4, not in excess of the soil-building allowance obtained under Subsection B of this Section 4 shall, subject to the applicable provisions of this Part XI, be the amount of the Class II payment to the applicant.

Sec. 5. Adjustment in Payments.--In the event that any person who makes application for payment with respect to any diversion farm has an interest as owner or operator in another farm or farms in the same State upon which the aggregate 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops exceeds the soil-depleting base acreage for such farm or farms, the applicant's share of any payment may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be adjusted to offset such increase in soil-depleting acreage.

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Issued January 14, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101 - North Dakota

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - North Dakota, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payment, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in North Dakota, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in North Dakota.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than crop land or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof, which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the County Committee and the State Committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of North Dakota at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein:

Sec. 1. Diversion Payments.-- With respect to diversion farms payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. 1/

Sec. 2. Sugar Beet Payments.-- Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

- A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or
- B. Both of the following:
 - 1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936, and
 - 2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined,

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Soil-Building Payment.-- Payment will be made for carrying out on crop land or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm.

The soil-building practices prescribed in this Section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State Committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage except that payments will be made for the practice prescribed in item F in addition to either of the practices prescribed in items K and N, and payments will be made for the practice prescribed in item J in addition to the practice prescribed in item K.

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
A. Perennial legumes including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, white clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$4.00 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.50 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. Biennial legumes including red clover, alsike clover, and Mammoth clover, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.00 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
C. Annual and biennial sweet clover and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	\$1.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. Perennial grasses including bluegrass, orchard, Bermuda, brome, grama, buffalo, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass) rye grasses and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on crop land in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. Mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for hay or grain.	

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
F. Crested wheat grass seeded on cropland in 1937.	\$ 3.00 per acre
G. Restoring to native grass. Land on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass; Provided:	\$ 0.25 per acre
1. The operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass.	
2. Approval has been obtained from the county committee, and	
3. Such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937.	
H. Forest trees.	
1. Planting of trees on cropland in 1937 provided the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and the plantings are protected from livestock with not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked. Approval by the county committee of the site for such planting shall have been obtained before planting.	\$10.00 per acre
2. Maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of interspaces and replacement of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	\$ 4.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
I. Perennial noxious weed control.	
When, after approval of the county committee seriously infested plots of Canadian thistle, bindweed or wild morning glory, white top, Leafy spurge, Russian Knapweed are controlled by periodic cultivation or by chemical treatment in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Chemical treatment	\$10.00 per acre
2. Periodic cultivations	\$ 5.00 per acre
J. Establishment of strip cropping and fallow.	
The fallow strips (two or more strips of fallow) to be not less than five rods nor more than 20 rods in width with intervening strips of small grain crops or small grain stubble the width or twice the width of the fallow strips. The first tillage operation must be completed before June 1, 1937, strips to be approximately at right angles to the prevailing winds. Payment to be made on the acreage of fallow land only and then only when additional to the acreage used for that practice in 1936.	\$ 1.00 per acre
K. Plowless fallow	
First tillage to be completed by June 1, 1937, and subsequent tillage frequent enough to prevent weed growth. All tillage to be done by implements that leave the surface rough and planted growth near the surface. Approved implements to be field cultivator, lister, or one way disc where one way disc is used only for initial cultivation.	\$ 0.50 per acre
L. Cover crop.	
Seeding of small grains other than rye or winter wheat on summer fallowed land after July 15 and left as a winter cover crop.	\$ 0.50 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
M. Green manure	
When field peas and soy beans are seeded on crop land in 1937 and turned under after attaining at least two months' growth with no utilization for grain, pasture, seed or canning purposes.	\$1.00 per acre
N. Solid contour listing.	
When practiced on crop land in 1937 in accordance with specification approved by the Director of the Western Division.	\$1.00 per acre
O. The following practice will be applicable only to non-crop pasture acreage.	
Reseeding with native perennial grasses in 1937, in accordance with specifications recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division.	\$0.20 per pound not in excess of \$2.00 per acre

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance.-- The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

- A. For a diversion farm \$10.00, or the sum of the following items whichever is greater:
 1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
 2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States, 1/ for each acre diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base.

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

3. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States, 1/ for each acre devoted to commercial orchards, on the farm in 1937.
 4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 5. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 6. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
- B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00, or the sum of the following items whichever is the greater:
1. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the crop land on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States, for each acre of crop land on the farm in 1937. 1/
 2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 3. \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 4. \$2.00 for each acre of crop land on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the crop land on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates. Payment will be made for the carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for a ranching unit prior to their institution:

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
A. Contouring. For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	\$.50 per acre
B. Development of springs and seeps. For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water, in a trough, or in a pipe not less than one inch in diameter, to a tank, or where piping is impracticable, a concrete tank may be constructed at the seep.	\$50.00 per spring or seep
C. Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation. For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation
D. Wells. For the drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 2 or 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is piped to a tank or storage reservoir.	\$1.00 per linear foot for 4 inch casing \$.50 per linear foot for 2 inch casing
An artesian well may qualify for payment provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed in a trough or pipe to a tank or storage reservoir.	
E. Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing. For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any	\$.10 per 100 linear feet.

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
temporary field ditching or any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, Farm Drainage, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture).	
F. Range Fences. For constructing cross fences or drift fences of not less than three wires, with good sound posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, and with wires tightly stretched.	\$.30 per rod
G. Reseeding. For reseeding depleted range land in 1937 with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses as follows:	\$.20 per pound of seed sown
1. Crested Wheat grass,	
2. Slender wheat grass,	
3. Western wheat grass,	
4. Brome grass.	
H. For establishing fire guards not less than four feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the soil.	\$.03 per 100 linear feet

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance.-- The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment.-- Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increase in acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment.-- Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment, to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.--

A. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.
2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.

C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments.--

All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENTSec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs.--

The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.--

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation, cropping or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.-- If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 1, part II; Provided, however, That if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Arrangements Affecting Payments to Tenants.-- If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.--

- A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.
- B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses.-- There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.--

- A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State committee a list of all such land.
- B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share tenant, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.
- C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.--

- A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.
- B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

- E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Base.--- There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops on such farm.

- A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.
- B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:
1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.
 2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same

community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

- C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all crop land in the county, the ratio of the soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of crop land on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Base.--- The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of crop land less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Crops.-- Land devoted to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested:

- a. Small grains including flax, except as indicated under item a of Section 2 and items d and f of Section 3 of this Part VIII.
- b. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn)
- c. Potatoes
- d. Sugar beets
- e. Root crops grown for feed
- f. Cultivated sunflowers
- g. Mustard (commercial)
- h. Rape
- i. Truck and vegetable crops and their seed, melons, and strawberries
- j. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghum, broom corn and sudan grass harvested for seed, grain, or hay
- k. Millets
- l. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, and canning peas, harvested for grain, seed or hay, except as indicated under item d of Section 3 of this Part VIII.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops.-- Land devoted to any of the following crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1, Part VIII of this Bulletin) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year.

- a. The following legumes and perennial grasses, and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:

- (1) Legumes: alfalfa, sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur, and sour clovers; Austrian winter peas, sericea, kudzu.
 - (2) Grasses: Bluegrass, orchard, brome, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, Reeds Canary grass and velvet grass.
- b. Green manure crops, including field peas and soybeans when turned under in 1937 after attaining at least two months growth.
 - c. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses.-- Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, bush fruits, hops, and perennial vegetables, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.
- b. Idle cropland.
- c. Bulbs and nursery stock.
- d. Cropland planted in 1937 to soil-conserving crops, or mixtures thereof, with or without nurse crops when such nurse crops are not harvested for grain or hay, if, when performance is checked, there is not a good stand of such soil-conserving crops due to uncontrollable natural causes.
- e. Cultivated fallow (summer fallow).
- f. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the County Committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936, provided, such use of land shall have been approved by the County Committee prior to May 1, 1937.

PART IX. APPEALSSec. 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.---

Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 14th
day of January, 1937.

H A Wallace

(SEAL)

Secretary of Agriculture

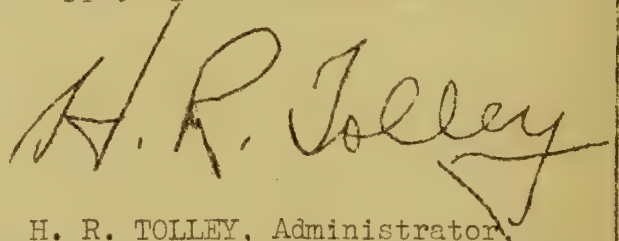
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION -- A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With the launching of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, farmers of the United States are commencing the second year of operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

The 1937 Program, like the 1936 Program, emphasizes the conservation phase of agricultural improvement. For 1937, refinements have been made in the 1936 program, on the basis of recommendations made by the farmers at local and county meetings held throughout the country last fall. Such changes as have been made for the 1937 program place greater emphasis on the adoption of soil-building practices on the farms of participating producers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration entertains a sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation shown in the past programs by community and county committeemen, by extension workers, and by many leaders of the farm organizations. I have the greatest confidence that this fine spirit and whole-hearted effort will make it possible to get the 1937 program under way in time to benefit the greatest possible number of farmers.

The extent to which the program will aid farmers in each State and county and thus accomplish its objectives, will, in a large measure, depend upon the thoroughness with which extension workers, community and county committeemen, and farm-organization leaders help their neighbors to understand the underlying principles as well as the provisions applying to individual farms.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "H. R. Tolley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping "H" and a long, trailing "y".

H. R. TOLLEY, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
 Washington, D. C.

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

*NOTE. -- The provisions of WRB-101-NORTH DAKOTA, as supplemented by Part X and Part XI, and as amended by Supplement No. 1, Supplement No. 2, and Supplement No. 3, are incorporated in this compilation. (Part X was approved February 9, 1937; Part XI was approved March 31, 1937; Supplement No. 1 was approved June 3, 1937; Supplement No. 2 was approved July 2, 1937; and Supplement No. 3 was approved August 2, 1937.)

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PART I. DEFINITIONS	3
PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS	6
Section 1. Diversion Payments	6
2. Sugar Beet Payments	6
PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT	7
Section 1. Soil-Building Payment	7
2. Soil-Building Allowance	14
PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS	15
Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates	15
2. Range-Building Allowance	18
3. Range-Building Payment	18
4. Eligibility for Payment	18
PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS	18
Section 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator	18
2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments	19
PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT	19
Section 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs	19
2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains	20

3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program	20
4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops	20
5. Change in Lease or Cropping Arrangements Affecting Payments to Tenants	20
6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment	21
7. Association Expenses	21
8. Application and Eligibility for Payment	21
9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet	22
PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES	23
Section 1. Soil-Depleting Base	23
2. Soil-Conserving Base	24
3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity	24
PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES	24
Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops	24
2. Soil-Conserving Crops	25
3. Neutral Uses	25
PART IX. APPEALS	26
Section 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee	26
PART X. COUNTY AVERAGE RATES	27
Section 1. County Average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowances	27
2. Rates as Applied to Individual Farms	29
PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS	29
Section 1. Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion	29
2. Non-Diversion Farms	30
3. Determination of Class II Payments	30
4. Adjustment in Payments	31

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - North Dakota, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment, deductions, and

allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payment, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in North Dakota, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in North Dakota.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than crop land or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation ten acres or more of which, on the average for the ranching unit, are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the County Committee and the State Committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of North Dakota at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein:

Sec. 1. Diversion Payments. With respect to diversion farms payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. 2/

Sec. 2. Sugar Beet Payments. Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

- A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or
- B. Both of the following:
 - 1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936, and
 - 2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

2/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar-beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Section 1. Soil-Building Payment. Payment will be made for carrying out on cropland or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm.

The soil-building practices prescribed in this Section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State Committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage except that payments will be made for the practice prescribed in item F in addition to either of the practices prescribed in items K and N, and payments will be made for the practice prescribed in item J in addition to the practice prescribed in item K.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. Perennial legumes including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, white clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	

Practices and Conditions		Rate of Payment
1.	Seeding and establishment of a good stand on crop land in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$4.00 per acre
2.	Seeding on crop land in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.50 per acre
a.	Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b.	With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B.	Biennial legumes including red clover, alsike clover, and Mammoth clover, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1.	Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.00 per acre
2.	Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a.	Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b.	With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
C. Annual and biennial sweet clover and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	.75
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	\$1.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. Perennial grasses including bluegrass, orchard, Bermuda, brome, grama, buffalo, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass), rye grasses and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
E. Mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for hay or grain.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
F. Crested wheat grass seeded on cropland in 1937.	\$3.00 per acre
G. Restoring to native grass. Land on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass; Provided:	\$0.25 per acre
1. The operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass.	
2. Approval has been obtained from the county committee, and	
3. Such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
H. Forest Trees.	
1. Planting of trees on cropland in 1937 provided the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and the plantings are protected from live-stock with not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked. Approval by the county committee of the site for such planting shall have been obtained before planting.	\$10.00 per acre
2. Maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of interspaces and replacement of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	\$4.00 per acre
I. Perennial noxious weed control.	
When, after approval of the county committee seriously infested plots of Canadian thistle, bindweed or wild morning glory, white top, Leafy spurge, Russian Knapweed are controlled by periodic cultivation or by chemical treatment in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Chemical treatment	\$10.00 per acre
2. Periodic cultivations	\$ 5.00 per acre
J. Establishment of strip cropping and fallow.	
1. The fallow strips (two or more strips of fallow) to be not less than 5 rods nor more than 20 rods in width with intervening strips of small grain	\$ 1.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
crops or small grain stubble the width or twice the width of the fallow strips. The first tillage operation must be completed before June 1, 1937, strips to be approximately at right angles to the prevailing winds. Payment to be made on the acreage of fallow land only and then only when additional to the acreage used for that practice in 1936.	
2. In designated drouth counties ^{3/} , the fallow strips (two or more strips of fallow) to be not less than 5 rods nor more than 20 rods in width with intervening strips of small grain crops, small grain stubble, or natural protective vegetative growth, the width or twice the width of the fallow strips, strips to be approximately at right angles to the prevailing winds. The first tillage operation must be completed before July 15, 1937. Payment to be made on the acreage of fallow land only and then only when additional to the acreage devoted to this practice in 1936.	\$1.00 per acre
K. Plowless fallow.	
First tillage to be completed by June 1, 1937, and subsequent tillage frequent enough to prevent weed growth. All tillage to be done by implements that leave the surface rough and planted growth near the surface. Approved implements to be field cultivator, lister, or one way disc where one way disc is used only for initial cultivation.	\$1.00 per acre

^{3/} Adams, Billings, Bowman, Bottineau, Burleigh, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Emmons, Golden Valley, Grant, Hettinger, McHenry, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Oliver, Renville, Sheridan, Sioux, Slope, Stark, Ward, Williams.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
L. Cover crop.	
Seeding of small grains other than rye or winter wheat on summer fallowed land after July 15 and left as a winter cover crop.	\$0.50 per acre
M. Green Manure.	
When field peas and soy beans are seeded on cropland in 1937 and turned under after attaining at least two months' growth with no utilization for grain, pasture, seed, or canning purposes.	\$1.00 per acre
N. Solid contour listing.	
When practiced on cropland in 1937 in accordance with specifications approved by the Director of the Western Division.	\$1.00 per acre
O. The following practice will be applicable only to non-crop pasture acreage.	
Reseeding with native perennial grasses in 1937, in accordance with specifications recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division.	\$0.20 per pound not in excess of \$2.00 per acre
P. 1. Controlled summer fallow.	\$1.50 per acre
The summer fallow shall be controlled in accordance with the provisions of Practice K and listed on the contour with listed furrows not more than four feet apart nor less than four inches in depth or listed with dams in the listed furrows not more than sixteen feet apart, and in accordance with specifications recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
2. Combination of Practices J and P, 1.	\$2.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
Q. Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation in counties designated as emergency drouth counties. <u>4/</u> For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance. The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

A. For a diversion farm \$10.00, or the sum of the following items whichever is greater:

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, 5/ for each acre diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base.
3. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, 5/ for each acre devoted to commercial orchards, on the farm in 1937.
4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

4/ Adams, Billings, Bowman, Bottineau, Burleigh, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Emmons, Golden Valley, Grant, Hettinger, McHenry, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Oliver, Renville, Sheridan, Sioux, Slope, Stark, Ward, Williams.

5/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
- B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00, or the sum of the following items whichever is the greater:
1. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937. 6/
 2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 3. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 4. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates. Payment will be made for carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit prior to their institution, provided that the range-building payment with respect to any ranching unit shall not exceed the range-building allowance for such ranching unit.

6/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Practices and Conditions		Rate of Payment
A.	Contouring. For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	\$ 0.50 per acre
B.	Development of springs and seeps. For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water, in a trough, or in a pipe not less than one inch in diameter, to a tank, or where piping is impracticable, a concrete tank may be constructed at the seep.	\$50.00 per spring or seep
C.	Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation. For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$ 0.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation
D.	Wells. For the drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 2 or 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is piped to a tank or storage reservoir.	\$1.00 per linear foot for 4 inch casing \$ 0.50 per linear foot for 2 inch casing.
	An artesian well may qualify for payment provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed in a trough or pipe to a tank or storage reservoir.	
E.	Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing. For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, Farm Drainage, published by the U. S. Agriculture).	\$ 0.10 per 100 linear feet.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
F. Range Fences.	
For building cross fences or drift fences, constructed as follows: (a) not fewer than three tightly stretched wires, attached to posts set not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, or (b) not fewer than three poles, or rails, nailed, with nails not smaller than 40-penny spikes, to posts or jacks spaced not more than 18 feet apart, or (c) not fewer than 4 logs laid in worm-like fashion, with corners to be notched and saddled, or braces on either side at point of log intersection with two upright poles or other suitable bracing material wired together, with not less than 3 binding wires; all posts, logs, poles, rails, and jacks to be good and sound.	\$ 0.30 per rod
G. Reseeding. For reseeding depleted range land in 1937 with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses as follows:	\$ 0.20 per pound of seed sown
1. Crested wheat grass,	
2. Slender wheat grass,	
3. Western wheat grass,	
4. Brome grass.	
H. For establishing fire guards not less than four feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the soil.	\$ 0.03 per 100 linear feet
I. Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.	
Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State Committee, at the rate of 35 cents per full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in	\$ 0.35 per animal unit for each full month

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>excess of 25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice (1) if the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, and (2) if the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.</p>	

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance. The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment. Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increase in acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment. Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment, to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Section 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop", as used herein

means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.
2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.

C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs.

The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of

payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.

No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 1, part II; Provided, however, That if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Arrangements Affecting Payments to Tenants. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in

effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.

- A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.
- B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses. There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

- A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State committee a list of all such land.
- B. An application for payment may be made by an owner, share tenant, share-cropper, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.

- C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.
- D. A farm located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located or if there is no such principal dwelling, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

Sec. 3. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

- A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.
- B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.
- E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Base. There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops on such farm.

A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted, if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural.

Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all crop land in the county, the ratio of the soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of crop land on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Base. The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. Land seeded to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested; except as provided in Section 2 of this Part VIII with respect to nurse crops, and green manure crops, and as provided in Section 3 of this Part VIII with respect to emergency forage crops.

- a. Small grains, including flax.
- b. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn)
- c. Potatoes

- d. Sugar beets.
- e. Root crops grown for feed.
- f. Cultivated sunflowers
- g. Mustard (commercial)
- h. Rape.
- i. Truck and vegetable crops and their seed; melons, and strawberries.
- j. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broom corn and Sudan grass, harvested for seed, grain or hay; or pastured.
- k. Millets.
- l. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, and canning peas, harvested for grain seed or hay.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. Cropland devoted to any of the following crops in 1937, excluding such cropland upon which no stand of a soil-conserving crop is secured; shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop; except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1, Part VIII of this bulletin) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year.

- a. The following legumes and perennial grasses, and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:

(1) Legumes: alfalfa, sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur, and sour clovers; Austrian winter peas, sericea, kudzu.

(2) Grasses: Bluegrass, orchard, brome, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, Reeds Canary grass and velvet grass.

- b. Green manure crops, including field peas and soybeans when turned under in 1937 after attaining at least two months' growth.

- c. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, bush fruits, hops, and perennial vegetables, regardless of the use of the land between the rows,

- b. Idle cropland.

- c. Bulbs and nursery stock.

- d. Cropland planted to forest trees between January 1, 1930 and January 1, 1934.
- e. Cultivated fallow (Summer fallow).
- f. Emergency Forage Crops.
 - 1. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the county committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936, provided, such use of land shall have been approved by the county committee prior to May 1, 1937.
 - 2. In counties designated as emergency drouth counties,^{7/} any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, sorghums, close drilled corn, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the county committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936, provided such use of land shall have been approved by the county committee prior to July 15, 1937.

PART IX. APPEALS

Section 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.

Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

^{7/} Adams, Billings, Bowman, Bottineau, Burleigh, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Emmons, Golden Valley, Grant, Hettinger, McHenry, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Oliver, Renville, Sheridan, Sioux, Slope, Stark, Ward, Williams.

PART X. COUNTY AVERAGE RATES

Section 1. County Average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowances. The county average rates per acre for computing diversion payments, and the county average rates per acre to be used in computing those portions of the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, shall be as follows for the respective counties in the State of North Dakota:

County	Average Rate	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate	Average Per Acre on all Cropland on Non-Diversion Farms and Commercial Orchard Land on Diversion Farms
Adams	\$4.30	\$2.90	\$0.58
Barnes	4.50	3.00	0.60
Benson	4.20	2.80	0.56
Billings	3.80	2.50	0.50
Bottineau	3.70	2.45	0.49
Bowman	4.10	2.70	0.54
Burke	4.20	2.80	0.56
Burleigh	3.90	2.60	0.52
Cass	5.20	3.45	0.69
Cavalier	4.70	3.10	0.62
Dickey	4.30	2.90	0.58
Divide	4.10	2.75	0.55
Dunn	3.80	2.50	0.50
Eddy	4.00	2.65	0.53
Emmons	4.30	2.85	0.57
Foster	3.90	2.60	0.52
Golden Valley	4.10	2.75	0.55
Grand Forks	5.00	3.35	0.67
Grant	4.10	2.75	0.55
Griggs	4.30	2.90	0.58
Hettinger	4.10	2.75	0.55
Kidder	3.90	2.60	0.52
Lamoure	4.40	2.90	0.58
Logan	4.20	2.80	0.56
McHenry	3.60	2.40	0.48

County	Average Rate Per Acre for Diversion from Soil- Depleting Base ^{1/}	Average Soil-Build- ing allowance Rate Per Acre on: Acreage Diverted for Payment ^{2/}	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on all Cropland on Non- Diversion Farms and Commercial Orchard Land on Diversion Farms ^{3/}
McIntosh	\$4.10	\$2.70	\$0.54
McKenzie	4.10	2.70	0.54
McLean	4.00	2.65	0.53
Mercer	4.20	2.80	0.56
Morton	4.20	2.80	0.56
Mountrail	3.70	2.45	0.49
Nelson	4.60	3.10	0.62
Oliver	4.00	2.70	0.54
Pembina	4.90	3.30	0.66
Pierce	4.00	2.70	0.54
Ramsey	4.70	3.15	0.63
Ransom	4.50	3.00	0.60
Renville	3.70	2.50	0.50
Richland	4.90	3.25	0.65
Rolette	3.70	2.45	0.49
Sargent	4.70	3.10	0.62
Sheridan	4.10	2.75	0.55
Sioux	3.80	2.50	0.50
Slope	3.90	2.60	0.52
Stark	4.30	2.90	0.58
Steele	4.40	2.90	0.58
Stutsman	4.20	2.80	0.56
Towner	4.30	2.85	0.57
Traill	5.00	3.35	0.67
Walsh	5.00	3.30	0.66
Ward	4.00	2.70	0.54
Wells	4.40	2.90	0.58
Williams	3.80	2.55	0.51

1/ Pursuant to section 1, part II of WR Bulletin 101 - North Dakota.

2/ Pursuant to subsection A-2, section 2, part III of W.R. Bulletin 101-
North Dakota.

3/ Pursuant to subsections A-3 and B-1 of section 2, part III of W.R.
Bulletin 101 - North Dakota.

Sec. 2. Rates as Applied to Individual Farms. For any individual farm the rate of payment for diversion from the soil-depleting base and the rates to be used in computing those portions of the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States shall be those rates determined by multiplying the applicable average rate per acre for the county in which the farm is located by the productivity index established for the farm and by dividing the result by 100.

The productivity index for the farm shall be determined on the basis of the farm yield as compared with the county yield of a crop which is generally grown throughout the county or, on such other basis as the Director of the Western Division may authorize for the purpose of obtaining an accurate reflection of the productivity of the cropland on the farm. The average of the productivity indexes for all farms for which work sheets are filed in a county, weighted by the respective crop acreages for such farms, shall not exceed 100, unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS

Section 1. Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion. The amount of Class I payment to be made to any person for diversion from the soil-depleting base shall be determined on the basis of the performance on all diversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county as follows:

A. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share ^{8/} of class I payment with respect to the decrease from the soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained:

B. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of deduction with respect to the 1937 acreage of all soil-depleting crops in excess of the soil-depleting base, and total the amounts thus obtained.

C. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of the maximum possible class I payment for diversion from the soil-depleting bases respectively and total the amounts thus obtained:

D. Subtract the total obtained under subsection B from the total obtained under subsection A. The result, not in excess of the amount obtained under subsection C shall, subject to other applicable provisions

^{8/} The applicant's share of any payment, deduction, acreage, etc., shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of part V governing the applicant's share of payment.

of this part XI, be the class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the soil-depleting base; Provided, however, that if the total obtained under subsection B is larger than the total obtained under subsection A, the difference shall be deducted from any payment other than a range-building payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant.

Sec. 2. Non-diversion Farms.

A. The foregoing provisions of section 1 of this part XI are not applicable to non-diversion farms, provided, however, that any non-diversion farm upon which there has been an increase in the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of the soil-depleting base or 20 acres, whichever is the larger, shall be considered a diversion farm.

Sec. 3. Determination of Class II Payments. The amount of class II payment to be made to any person for carrying out approved soil-building practices shall be computed on all diversion and non-diversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county as follows:

A. For each farm multiply the number of acres devoted to an approved soil-building practice by the rate specified for such practice; multiply this result by the percentage to which the applicant is entitled, and total the amounts thus obtained.

B. Compute the applicant's share of the soil-building allowance as follows:

1. Multiply the class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the soil-depleting base, determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 1, subsection D, of this Part XI, by 66.7 percent.

2. On each farm individually, determine the applicant's share of the soil-building allowance (without regard to the minimum soil-building allowance) computed in accordance with the provisions of Part III, section 2, except that, item 2 in Subsection A of said Part and Section shall not be used in such computation.

3. To the amount obtained under item 1, above, add the amount obtained under item 2, above, and the result shall be the soil-building allowance for all farms owned or operated by the applicant in the county.

C. The amount obtained under Subsection A of this Section 3, not in excess of the soil-building allowance obtained under Subsection B of this Section 3 shall, subject to the applicable provisions of this Part XI, be the amount of the Class II payment to the applicant.

Sec. 4. Adjustment in Payments. In the event that any person who makes application for payment with respect to any diversion farm has an interest as owner or operator in another farm or farms in the same State upon which the aggregate 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops exceeds the soil-depleting base acreage for such farm or farms, the applicant's share of any payment may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be adjusted to offset such increase in soil-depleting acreage.

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WRB-101 OREGON

Issued January 14, 1937.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101 - Oregon

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of Section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Oregon, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Oregon, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the

administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Oregon.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland, excluding the acreage devoted to commercial

orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates; or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof, which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis,

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the County Committee and the State Committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables, bulbs, or truck crops (including potatoes, sweetpotatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Oregon at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein.

Section 1. Diversion Payments. With respect to diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. ^{1/}

Sec. 2. Sugar Beet Payments. Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937 as follows:

^{1/} The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

- 5 -

A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or

B. Both of the following:

1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936, and

2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Soil-building Payment. Payment will be made for carrying out on cropland or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm.

The soil-building practices prescribed in this section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State Committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. <u>Perennial legumes</u> , including alfalfa, white clover, red clover, Ladino clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$4.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.50 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. <u>Biennial legumes</u> , (except sweet clovers and red clovers) including alsike, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
C. <u>Perennial grasses</u> , including bluegrass, orchard, brome, rye grasses, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, and wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass), and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. <u>Mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.</u>	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
E. <u>Crested wheat grass seeded on cropland in 1937.</u>	\$3.00 per acre
F. <u>Biennial and annual sweet clover, sour clover, bur clover, crimson clover, winter peas, and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.</u>	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	\$1.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
G. <u>Reseeding farm pastures and meadows.</u> When perennial grasses or perennial legumes, or mixtures thereof, are seeded on pasture land in 1937. <u>Payment will not be made in excess of \$2.00 per acre.</u>	\$.20 per lb. of seed sown
H. <u>Winter wheat or rye.</u> When seeded in the spring of 1937, not later than June 15, on non-irrigated cropland in Eastern Oregon, and utilized only as a pasture or cover crop.	\$1.00 per acre
I. <u>Forest Trees</u>	
1. Planting of trees on cropland in 1937, provided the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and plantings are protected from livestock with not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	\$10.00 per acre
2. Maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of interspaces and replacements of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	\$4.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<u>J. Green Manure Crops</u>	
When green manure crops, including rye, annual legumes, and mixtures of annual legumes and small grains are grown in 1937 on cropland and turned under after attaining at least two months' growth with no utilization for grain, pasture, seed or canning purposes.	
1. Rye	\$1.00 per acre
2. Other green manure crops:	
a. In Western Oregon	\$2.00 per acre
b. On all irrigated lands	\$2.00 per acre
c. On non-irrigated lands in Eastern Oregon	\$1.00 per acre
<u>K. Perennial Noxious Weed 1/ Control</u>	
When, after the approval of the County Committee, seriously infested plots of weeds listed below are controlled by periodic cultivation or chemical treatment in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Chemical treatment	\$10.00 per acre
2. Periodic cultivation	\$5.00 per acre
<u>L. Controlled Fallow in Eastern Oregon 2/</u>	
1. Trashy summer fallow. When cropland is summer fallowed in such a manner as to leave all crop residue on or near the surface of the soil to prevent erosion from wind or water, and no straw or stubble is burned or otherwise removed from such land.	\$.50 per acre

1/ Perennial noxious weeds shall include: Canada thistle, bind weed or wild morning glory, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, white top or hoary cress, and Siberian Mustard.

2/ Eastern Oregon shall include Wasco, Sherman, Morrow, Gilliam, Umatilla, Union, Baker, Wallowa, Malheur, Harney, Wheeler, Grant, Jefferson, Crook, Deschutes, Klamath, and Lake Counties.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
good stand of perennial grasses or legumes in 1937. All holes to be filled and leveled.	
O. <u>Mulching in Orchards</u>	\$4.00 per acre
When mulching materials of at least two tons, dry weight, of leguminous hay, or straw are applied during 1937.	
P. <u>For applications of 17 percent superphosphate at the rate of not less than 400 pounds per acre to cropland prior to seeding mixtures of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses in Western Oregon. 3/</u>	\$2.40 per acre
Q. <u>Lime in Western Oregon, when applied to cropland, during 1937, in an amount not less than 1 ton, nor more than 3 tons of ground limestone or its equivalent per acre.</u>	\$3.00 per ton
R. <u>Disking in of alfalfa on irrigated land in Eastern Oregon. Alfalfa allowed to mature in 1937 and then disked in, with no hay or seed harvested therefrom in 1937, (except in orchards).</u>	\$6.00 per acre
S. <u>Control of wind erosion on critical blow areas on cropland. For making and maintaining furrows not less than 8" deep and 10" wide and not more than 12' apart; furrows to be at right angles to the prevailing winds.</u>	\$1.00 per acre
T. <u>Construction of Straw Checks in Gullies.</u>	\$.30 per 100 feet
Where the slope of the bottom of the gullies is 3% or more, with checks at least 4" deep and not more than two feet apart and the straw properly packed.	

Sec. 2. Combination of Practices for Soil-Building Payments on the Same Acreage. Payments will not be made for more than one soil-building practice carried out on the same acreage except as follows:

3/ Western Oregon shall include Hood River, Multnomah, Clackamas, Marion, Linn, Benton, Lane, Douglas, Josephine, Jackson, Curry, Coos, Lincoln, Tillamook, Clatsop, Columbia, Yamhill, and Washington Counties.

- a. Any one of the practices specified in items A, B, C, D, E, and F in addition to the practice specified in item L-1.
- b. Any one of the practices specified in items A, B, D, and G in addition to either of the practices specified in items P and Q.
- c. The practice specified in item L-1 in addition to either of the practices specified in items L-2 and L-3.

Sec. 3. Soil-Building Allowance. The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
2. \$4.00 varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, 1/ for each acre diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base.
3. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, 1/ for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season; provided, however, that if the normal pasture season is ten months or more, the rate shall be \$1.00 for each animal unit in excess of five.

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
ing the source from trampling, and conveying the water, in a trough, or in a pipe not less than one inch in diameter, to a tank.	
C. <u>Earthen Pits or Reservoirs for Holding Run-off and Impounding Precipitation.</u>	\$.15 per cu. yard of fill or ex- cavation
For a fill or excavation made for constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	
D. <u>Wells</u>	\$1.00 per linear foot
For drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is piped to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payments provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed in a trough or a pipe to a tank or storage reservoir.	
E. <u>Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing</u>	\$.10 per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching
For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, <u>Farm Drainage</u> , published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture).	
F. <u>Range Fences</u>	\$.30 per rod
For constructing cross fences or drift fences of not less than three wires, with good stout posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, and with wires tightly stretched.	
G. <u>Rodent Control</u>	
For destroying at least ninety percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
1. Pocket gophers	\$.15 per acre
2. Ground squirrels	\$.06 per acre
H. <u>Reseeding</u>	
1. For reseeding depleted range land, except as specified in the succeeding paragraph, with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses as follows:	\$.20 per pound of seed sown.
a. Crested wheat grass,	
b. Western wheat grass,	
c. Slender wheat grass,	
d. Brome grass.	
2. In the counties of Lane, Douglas, Coos, Curry, Josephine and Jackson, for reseeding depleted range land before December 31, 1937, at a rate not less than seven pounds per acre, with such mixtures of the following grasses as may be approved for each county by the State Committee: Common western rye grass, English rye grass, timothy, orchard grass, bent grass, chewings fescue, Kentucky blue grass, white clover, bur clover and velvet grass, provided that the range land in the ranching unit is used in 1937 exclusively for the grazing of range livestock.	\$1.00 per acre
I. <u>Fire Guards</u>	
For the establishment of fire guards, not less than four feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soils.	\$.03 per 100 linear feet
J. <u>Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.</u>	
Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State Committee, at the rate of 35 cents per full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of:	\$.35 per animal unit for each full month

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice (1) if the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, and (2) if the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.</p>	

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance. The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment. Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increases in the acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment. Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators. Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentage of the total payment under the application for payment, to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator

A. All payments, except sugar beet and range building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; provided, however, that

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which

is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.

2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage..

Upon the recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.

C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments.

All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the County Committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the County Committee, or as is determined by the County Committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs.

The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In the event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates, and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the State bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration payment will be made only for such diversion and for

carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin, no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation, cropping or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.

If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 1, part II; provided, however, that if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Arrangement Affecting Payments to Tenants.

If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.

A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.

B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses.

There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in co-operating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the County Committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.

B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share tenant, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.

C. A farming or a ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.

B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Base. There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops on such farm.

A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as here-

tofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland in the county, the ratio of the soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Base. The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Sec. 1. Soil-depleting Crops. Land devoted to any of the following uses or crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such

crop would normally be harvested:

- a. Small grains including flax, except as indicated under item a, Section 2, and under items d, f, g, and h, Section 3, of this Part VIII.
- b. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn)
- c. Potatoes
- d. Sweet potatoes
- e. Sugar beets
- f. Root crops grown for feed
- g. Hemp
- h. Cultivated sunflowers
- i. Mustard (commercial)
- j. Rape
- k. Truck and vegetable crops (except perennial vegetables) and their seeds; melons and strawberries.
- l. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broom corn, and sudan grass, harvested for seed, grain, or hay
- m. Millets
- n. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, and canning peas, harvested for seed, hay, or pastured, except as indicated under item f, Section 3, of this Part VIII.
- o. Flowers and their seeds
- p. Kale
- q. Annual grasses including Italian rye grass and *Bromus Secalinus*
- r. Cultivated fallow (summer fallow), except as provided in item e, Section 3, of this Part VIII.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. Land devoted to any of the following crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1 of Part VIII) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following legumes and perennial grasses, and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:
 1. Legumes: Alfalfa, sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, Ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur, and sour clovers; vetch; Austrian winter peas, sericea; and lespedeza.
 2. Grasses: Bluegrass, orchard, brome, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, Reed's Canary grass, and velvet grass.
- b. Green manure crops, including annual legumes, rye, and mixtures of annual legumes and small grains when turned under in 1937, after attaining at least two months' growth, when not followed by summer fallow.
- c. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, bush fruits, hops, and perennial vegetables, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.
- b. Idle cropland.
- c. Bulbs and nursery stock.
- d. Cropland planted in 1937, to soil-conserving crops, or mixtures thereof, with or without nurse crops when such nurse crops are not harvested for grain or hay, if, when performance is checked there is not a good stand of such soil-conserving crops due to uncontrollable natural causes.
- e. Any acreage on which perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses have been seeded following summer fallow when no soil-depleting crop has been seeded on such land for harvest in 1937.
- f. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the County Committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-

conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936; provided, such use of land shall have been approved by the County Committee prior to May 1, 1937.

- g. Winter wheat or rye seeded in the spring for cover crop purposes.
- h. Winter seeded peas and vetch when seeded with small grains as a support crop.

PART IX. APPEALS

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.

Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the County Committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the city
of Washington, District of Columbia,
this 14th day of January, 1937.

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

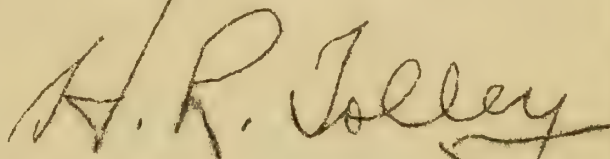
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION -- A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With the launching of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, farmers of the United States are commencing the second year of operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

The 1937 Program, like the 1936 Program, emphasizes the conservation phase of agricultural improvement. For 1937, refinements have been made in the 1936 program, on the basis of recommendations made by the farmers at local and county meetings held throughout the country last fall. Such changes as have been made for the 1937 program place greater emphasis on the adoption of soil-building practices on the farms of participating producers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration entertains a sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation shown in the past programs by community and county committeemen, by extension workers, and by many leaders of the farm organizations. I have the greatest confidence that this fine spirit and whole-hearted effort will make it possible to get the 1937 program under way in time to benefit the greatest possible number of farmers.

The extent to which the program will aid farmers in each State and county and thus accomplish its objectives, will, in a large measure, depend upon the thoroughness with which extension workers, community and county committeemen, and farm-organization leaders help their neighbors to understand the underlying principles as well as the provisions applying to individual farms.



H. R. TOLLEY, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



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Issued January 14, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101 - Utah

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Utah, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 agricultural conservation program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 agricultural conservation program in Utah, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 agricultural conservation program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the Administration of the 1937 agricultural conservation program in Utah.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 agricultural conservation program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop, other than wild hay, was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards, other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenants, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof, which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof.^{1/}

^{1/} Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the county committee and the State committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Utah at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein:

Section 1. Diversion Payments.--With respect to diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States.^{1/}

Sec. 2. Sugar Beet Payments.--Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to 12 1/2 cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre

^{1/} The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or

B. Both of the following:

1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936, and

2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates. --Payment will be made for carrying out on cropland or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. The soil-building practices prescribed in this section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 agricultural conservation program. Payments will not be made

for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage in 1937, except that payments will be made for the practice prescribed in Item H in addition to any one of the practices prescribed in Items A, B, C, E, and N.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. <u>Perennial Legumes</u> , including alfalfa, white clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$4.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.50 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. <u>Biennial Legumes</u> (except sweet clover), including red clover, alsike clover, and Mammoth clovers, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
C. <u>Sweet Clover</u> , and such annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	\$1.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. <u>Perennial grasses</u> , including bluegrass, orchard, brome, grama, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass), rye grasses, Reed's canary grass, timothy, redtop, meadow fescue, and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
E. Mixtures of Grasses and Legumes recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when seeded under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
F. <u>Crested Wheat Grass</u> seeded on cropland in 1937.	\$3.00 per acre
G. <u>Restoration of Land to Native Grasses</u> on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which, in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass; Provided, that	\$0.25 per acre
1. The operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass;	
2. Approval has been obtained from the county committee;	
3. Such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937; and	
4. Any volunteer growth containing noxious weeds is clipped before formation of viable seeds.	
H. <u>Application of Soil Amendments.</u>	\$2.25 per acre
Superphosphate applied to cropland seeded to perennial or biennial legumes in 1937, at a rate per acre of not less than 60 pounds of available P_2O_5 .	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
I. <u>Approved Summer Fallow</u> , embodying seasonal cultivation in 1937 in a manner which will leave a rough and cloddy surface, without previous destruction of crop residue, and sufficient subsequent cultivation to prevent vegetative growth, provided no soil-depleting crop is grown for harvest in 1937 on such acreage.	\$0.50 per acre
J. <u>Green Manure Crops.</u>	
1. Annual legumes including vetches, clovers, beans, peas, and grain and legume mixtures, and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded on irrigated cropland or interplanted in orchards, if turned under in the spring of 1937 after having attained a vigorous vegetative growth, or when seeded in the spring if turned under, after having attained a minimum of two months' unpastured growth.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Perennial and biennial legumes including alfalfa and sweet clover and such other legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when grown on irrigated cropland and a good stand is turned under after having attained a minimum of two months' unpastured growth in 1937.	\$2.00 per acre
3. Perennial and biennial legumes including alfalfa and sweet clover, and such other legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when grown in orchards and full growth of a good stand is mechanically incorporated into the surface soil in 1937 provided no part of the year's growth is removed from the land where grown, either mechanically or by pasture.	\$1.00 per acre
4. Small grains, including rye, oats, barley and grain mixtures, and such other small grains as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded on irrigated cropland or interplanted in orchards if turned under in 1937 during or prior to the blooming stage.	\$1.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<u>K. Forest trees</u>	
1. When planted on cropland in 1937, for woodlot purposes, if not less than 400 trees are planted per acre.	\$10.00 per acre
2. When planted on cropland in 1937, for windbreak purposes, when planted in rows at right angles to the direction of the prevailing winds, providing trees are spaced not more than 8 feet apart in rows 6 to 10 feet apart.	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ per rod-row
3. Maintaining forest trees planted since January 1, 1934 by cultivation of inter-spaces and replacement of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is determined.	\$4.00 per acre
<u>L. Perennial Weed Control.</u> ^{1/}	
1. Chemical treatment, when after obtaining the prior approval of the county committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by the application of chemicals in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$10.00 per acre
2. Periodic cultivation, when after obtaining the prior approval of the county committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by bi-weekly cultivations, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$5.00 per acre
<u>M. Prevention of Water Erosion.</u>	
When, after prior approval by the county committee of proposed plans submitted by the operator, water erosion control practices are carried out in 1937, as follows:	

^{1/} Payment for the adoption of perennial weed control practices shall be limited to control of the following noxious weeds: White top, Wild morning glory, Canada thistle, Russian knap weed, and Perennial sow thistle.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
1. For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, and constructed at intervals so as to result in vertical distances between the furrows, not to exceed one-foot drop on 2 percent slope, two-foot drop on 4 percent slope, three-foot drop on 8 percent slope, or four-foot drop on 12 percent slope.	\$0.05 per 100 linear feet of furrowing not to exceed \$2.00 per acre.
2. For constructing and maintaining permanent dams for diversion of flood waters, or for filling shallow gullies, not more than four feet deep, when accompanied by the construction of adequate dams to prevent washing out.	\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill.
N. <u>Reseeding Non-Crop Pasture Land.</u>	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown, not to exceed \$2.00 per acre.
For reseeding depleted non-crop pasture land with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or mixtures recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State committee.	

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance.--The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.

2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States,^{1/} for each acre diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base.

3. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States,^{1/} for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm.

4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm.

^{1/} The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937.^{1/}

2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm.

3. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

4. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates.--Payment will be made for the carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit, prior to their institution:

Practices and Conditions	: Rate of Payment
A. <u>Contouring.</u>	:
For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches	: \$0.50 : per acre :

^{1/} The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, and constructed on slopes in excess of 2 percent, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	
B. <u>Development of springs and seeps.</u>	\$50.00 per spring or seep.
For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water in a trough or in a pipe to a tank, watering trough, or reservoir.	
C. <u>Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.</u>	
For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation.
D. <u>Wells.</u>	
For drilling or digging of wells, including deepening of existing wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payment provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir.	\$1.00 per linear foot.
E. <u>Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing.</u>	
For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching for the purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, "Farm Drainage", published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)	\$0.10 per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
F. <u>Range Fences.</u>	
For constructing cross fences or drift fences of not less than three wires, or the equivalent thereof, with good sound posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, and with wires tightly stretched.	\$0.30 per rod
G. <u>Rodent Control.</u>	
For destroying at least 90 percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:	
1. Pocket Gophers	\$0.15 per acre.
2. Ground Squirrels	\$0.06 per acre.
3. Prairie Dogs	\$0.07½ per acre.
H. <u>Reseeding.</u>	
For reseeding depleted range land in 1937 with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses approved by the Director of the Western Division.	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown.
I. <u>Fireguards.</u>	
For the establishment of fireguards, not less than 4 feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil.	\$0.03 per 100 linear feet.
J. <u>Natural Restocking by Deferred Grazing.</u>	
Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State committee, at a rate of 35 cents per full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of 25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice if, (1) the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, or (2) the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.	\$0.35 per animal unit for each full month.

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance. The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment. Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increase in the acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment. Application for range-building payment may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators; Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.

2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar beet payments shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.

C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs. The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation, cropping, or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 1 of Part II; Provided, however, that if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld, in whole or in part, and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.

A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.

B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses. There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him, and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State committee a list of all such land.

B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share-tenant, ranch operator or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.

C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming and ranching unit are located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.

B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Base. There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops on such farm.

A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland on all farms in the county, the ratio of soil-depleting bases established in the county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Base. The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farml land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approved by the Secretary.

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. Land devoted to any of the following uses or crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested:

- a. Corn (field, sweet and popcorn).
- b. Potatoes
- c. Sugar beets for sugar or seed.
- d. Cultivated sunflowers.
- e. Annual truck, canning, and vegetable crops, and their seeds.
- f. Melons.
- g. Sorghums, including grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, and sudan grass for seed, grain, or hay.
- h. Sweet sorghums for syrup.
- i. Small grains including flax, for grain or hay; or pasture, except as classified under Item a of Section 2 of Part VIII.
- j. Millets.
- k. Soybeans, field beans, cowpeas, field peas, and seed peas, for grain, hay, pasture or canning purposes, except as classified under Item b of Section 2 of Part VIII.
- l. Root crops grown for feed or seed.
- m. Fiber plants.
- n. Annual cut flowers and their seeds.
- o. Rape.
- p. Cultivated fallow (summer fallow) including approved summer fallow, except as classified under Item f of Section 3 of Part VIII

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. Land devoted to any of the following uses or crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1 of Part VIII), shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following grasses and legumes, and such other grasses and legumes as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, without a nurse crop, or with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:
 1. Legumes: Alfalfa; sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur, and sour clovers; and mixtures thereof.
 2. Grasses: Bluegrass, orchard, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, Reed's canary grass, Dallis, brome, grama, and mixtures thereof.
 3. Grass and Legume Mixtures: Mixtures of 1 and 2 above.
- b. Cover and green manure crops consisting of annual, biennial and perennial legumes; rye, barley, oats, and grain mixtures; vetches; and such other crops as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division; when turned under in 1937, after attaining at least two months' growth.
- c. Forest trees when planted on crop land since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, tree fruits, nut trees, bush, and small fruits, including strawberries, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.
- b. Perennial vegetables, including asparagus, horseradish, and rhubarb.
- c. Nursery stocks, including perennial ornamentals and perennial cut flowers, and their seeds.
- d. Bulbs.
- e. Idle crop land.
- f. Any acreage upon which perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses are seeded in the fall of 1937 following summer fallow, when no soil-depleting crop is seeded on such land for harvest in 1937.
- g. Crop land planted to forest trees between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1933.

PART IX. APPEALS

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee. Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the
city of Washington, District of Columbia,
this 14th day of January, 1937.

H A Wallace

(SEAL)

Secretary of Agriculture

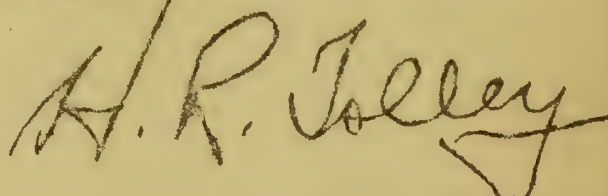
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION -- A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With the launching of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, farmers of the United States are commencing the second year of operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

The 1937 Program, like the 1936 Program, emphasizes the conservation phase of agricultural improvement. For 1937, refinements have been made in the 1936 program, on the basis of recommendations made by the farmers at local and county meetings held throughout the country last fall. Such changes as have been made for the 1937 program place greater emphasis on the adoption of soil-building practices on the farms of participating producers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration entertains a sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation shown in the past programs by community and county committeemen, by extension workers, and by many leaders of the farm organizations. I have the greatest confidence that this fine spirit and whole-hearted effort will make it possible to get the 1937 program under way in time to benefit the greatest possible number of farmers.

The extent to which the program will aid farmers in each State and county and thus accomplish its objectives, will, in a large measure, depend upon the thoroughness with which extension workers, community and county committeemen, and farm-organization leaders help their neighbors to understand the underlying principles as well as the provisions applying to individual farms.



H. R. TOLLEY, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

* NOTE. -- The provisions of WRB-101-UTAH, as supplemented by Part X and Part XI, and as amended by Supplement No. 1 and Supplement No. 2, are incorporated in this compilation. (Part X was approved February 9, 1937; Part XI was approved March 31, 1937; Supplement No. 1 was approved June 3, 1937; and Supplement No. 2 was approved July 23, 1937.)

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PART I. DEFINITIONS-----	3
PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS-----	6
Section 1. Diversion Payments-----	6
2. Sugar Beet Payments-----	6
PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT-----	7
Section 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates---	7
2. Soil-Building Allowance-----	13
PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS-----	14
Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates--	14
2. Range-Building Allowance-----	17
3. Range-Building Payment-----	17
4. Eligibility for Payment-----	18
PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS-----	18
Section 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator-----	18
2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments-----	18
PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT-----	19
Section 1. Modification for Farms under Special Programs-----	19

	<u>Page</u>
2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains-----	19
3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program-----	19
4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops-----	19
5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants-----	20
6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment-----	20
7. Association Expenses-----	20
8. Application and Eligibility for Payment-----	20
9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet-----	21
PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES-----	22
Section 1. Soil-Depleting Base-----	22
2. Soil-Conserving Base-----	23
3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity-----	23
PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES-----	23
Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops-----	23
2. Soil-Conserving Crops-----	24
3. Neutral Uses-----	25
PART IX. APPEALS-----	25
Section 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee-----	25
PART X. COUNTY AVERAGE RATES-----	25
Section 1. County Average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowances-----	25
2. Rates as Applied to Individual Farms-----	27
PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS-----	27
Section 1. Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion-----	27
2. Non-Diversion Farms-----	28
3. Determination of Class II Payments-----	28
4. Adjustment in Payments-----	28

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Utah, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 agricultural conservation program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 agricultural conservation program in Utah, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 agricultural conservation program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the Administration of the 1937 agricultural conservation program in Utah.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 agricultural conservation program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision

of a State or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop, other than wild hay, was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards, other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a class I payment.

• SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenants, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation ten acres or more of which, on the average for the ranching unit, are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number or animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the county committee and the State committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Utah at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein:

Section 1. Diversion Payments.--With respect to diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. 2/

Sec. 2. Sugar Beet Payments.--Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to 12 1/2 cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or

B. Both of the following:

1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936, and

2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the

2/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates.---Payment will be made for carrying out on cropland or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. The soil-building practices prescribed in this section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 agricultural conservation program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage in 1937, except that payments will be made for the practice prescribed in Item H in addition to any one of the practices prescribed in Items A, B, C, E, and N.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. <u>Perennial Legumes</u> , including alfalfa, white clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$4.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.50 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. <u>Biennial Legumes</u> (except sweet clover), including red clover, alsike clover, and Mammoth clovers, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
C. <u>Sweet Clover</u> , and such annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	\$1.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. <u>Perennial grasses</u> , including bluegrass, orchard, brome, grama, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass), rye grasses, Reed's canary grass, timothy, redbtop, meadow fescue, and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. <u>Mixtures of Grasses and Legumes</u> recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when seeded under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
F. <u>Crested Wheat Grass</u> seeded on cropland in 1937.	\$3.00
G. <u>Restoration of Land to Native Grasses</u> on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which, in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass; Provided, that	per acre \$0.25 per acre
1. The operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass;	
2. Approval has been obtained from the county committee;	
3. Such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937; and	
4. Any volunteer growth containing noxious weeds is clipped before formation of viable seeds.	
H. <u>Application of Soil Amondments.</u>	\$2.25
Superphosphate applied to cropland seeded to perennial or biennial legumes in 1937, at a rate per acre of not less than 60 pounds of available P_2O_5 .	per acre
I. <u>Approved Summer Fallow</u> , embodying seasonal cultivation in 1937 in a manner which will leave a rough and cloddy surface, without previous destruction of crop residue, and sufficient subsequent cultivation to prevent vegetative growth, provided no soil-depleting crop is grown for harvest in 1937 on such acreage.	\$0.50 per acre
J. <u>Green Manure Crops.</u>	
1. Annual legumes including vetches, clovers, beans, peas, and grain and legume mixtures, and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded on irrigated cropland or interplanted in orchards, if turned under in the spring of 1937 after having	\$2.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>attained a vigorous vegetative growth, or when seeded in the spring if turned under, after having attained a minimum of two months' unpastured growth.</p>	
<p>2. Perennial and biennial legumes including alfalfa and sweet clover and such other legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when grown on irrigated cropland and a good stand is turned under after having attained a minimum of two months' unpastured growth in 1937.</p>	<p>\$2.00 per acre</p>
<p>3. Perennial and biennial legumes including alfalfa and sweet clover, and such other legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when grown in orchards and full growth of a good stand is mechanically incorporated into the surface soil in 1937 provided no part of the year's growth is removed from the land where grown, either mechanically or by pasture.</p>	<p>\$1.00 per acre</p>
<p>4. Small grains, including rye, oats, barley and grain mixtures, and such other small grains as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded on irrigated cropland or interplanted in orchards if turned under in 1937 during or prior to the blooming stage.</p>	<p>\$1.00 per acre</p>
<p>K. <u>Forest trees</u></p>	
<p>1. When planted on cropland in 1937, for woodlot purposes, if not less than 400 trees are planted per acre.</p>	<p>\$10.00 per acre</p>
<p>2. When planted on cropland in 1937, for windbreak purposes, when planted in rows at right angles to the direction of the prevailing winds, providing trees are spaced not more than 8 feet apart in rows 6 to 10 feet apart.</p>	<p>\0.06\frac{1}{4}$ per rod-row</p>

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
3. Maintaining forest trees planted since January 1, 1934 by cultivation of inter-spaces and replacement of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is determined.	\$4.00 per acre
<u>L. Perennial Weed Control. 3/</u>	
1. Chemical treatment, when after obtaining the prior approval of the county committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by the application of chemicals in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$10.00 per acre
2. Periodic cultivation, when after obtaining the prior approval of the county committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by bi-weekly cultivations, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$5.00 per acre
<u>M. Prevention of Water Erosion.</u>	
When, after prior approval by the county committee of proposed plans submitted by the operator, water erosion control practices are carried out in 1937, as follows:	
1. For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, and constructed at intervals so as to result in vertical distances between the furrows, not to exceed one-foot drop on 2 percent slope, two-foot drop on 4 percent slope, three-foot drop on 8 percent slope, or four-foot drop on 12 percent slope.	\$0.05 per 100 linear feet of furrowing not to exceed \$2.00 per acre.
2. For constructing and maintaining permanent dams for diversion of flood waters, or for filling shallow gullies, not more than four feet deep, when accompanied by the construction of adequate dams to prevent washing out.	\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill.
<u>3/</u> Payment for the adoption of perennial weed control practices shall be limited to control of the following noxious weeds: White top, Wild morning glory, Canada thistle, Russian knap weed, and Perennial sow thistle.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
N. <u>Reseeding Non-Crop Pasture Land.</u>	\$0.20 per pound of
For reseeding depleted non-crop pasture land with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or mixtures recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State committee.	seed sown, not to exceed \$2.00 per acre.

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance.--The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, $\frac{4}{100}$ for each acre diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base.
3. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, $\frac{4}{100}$ for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm.
4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm.
5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

$\frac{4}{100}$ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

1. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937. 5/

2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm.

3. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

4. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates.--Payment will be made for carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit prior to their institution, provided that the range-building payment with respect to any ranching unit shall not exceed the range-building allowance for such ranching unit.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. <u>Contouring.</u>	
For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, and constructed on slopes in excess of 2 percent, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	\$0.50 per acre
B. <u>Development of springs and seeps.</u>	
For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water in a trough or in a pipe to a tank, watering trough, or reservoir.	\$50.00 per spring or seep.
C. <u>Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.</u>	

5/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation.
D. <u>Wells.</u>	
For drilling or digging of wells, including deepening of existing wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payment provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir.	\$1.00 per linear foot.
E. <u>Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing.</u>	
For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching for the purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, "Farm Drainage", published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)	\$0.10 per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.
F. <u>Range Fences.</u>	
For building cross fences or drift fences, constructed as follows: (a) not fewer than three tightly stretched wires, attached to posts set not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, or (b) not fewer than three poles, or rails, nailed, with nails not smaller than 40-penny spikes, to posts or jacks spaced not more than 18 feet apart, or (c) not fewer than four logs laid in worm-like fashion, with corners to be notched and saddled or braced on either side at point of log intersection with two upright poles or other suitable bracing material wired together, with not less than three binding wires; all posts, logs, poles, rails, and jacks to be good and sound.	\$0.30 per rod.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>G. <u>Rodent Control.</u></p> <p>For destroying at least 90 percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pocket Gophers 2. Ground Squirrels 3. Prairie Dogs 	<p>\$0.15 per acre.</p> <p>\$0.06 per acre.</p> <p>\0.07\frac{1}{2}$ per acre.</p>
<p>H. <u>Reseeding.</u></p> <p>For reseeding depleted range land in 1937 with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses approved by the Director of the Western Division.</p>	<p>\$0.20 per pound of seed sown.</p>
<p>I. <u>Fireguards.</u></p> <p>For the establishment of fireguards, not less than 4 feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil.</p>	<p>\$0.03 per 100 linear feet.</p>
<p>J. <u>Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.</u></p> <p>Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State committee, at a rate of 35 cents per full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of 25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice if, (1) the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, or (2) the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.</p>	<p>\$0.35 per animal unit for each full month.</p>

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>K. Mountain Meadow Land Practices in Counties Designated under Section 2 of this Part IV.</p>	
<p>1. Reseeding Mountain Meadow Land.</p>	
<p>For reseeding mountain meadow land with good seed of adapted varieties of the following perennial grasses and legumes or mixtures thereof, brome grass, red top, timothy, alsike clover, meadow fescue, medium red clover, and such other perennial grasses and legumes, except alfalfa, or mixtures thereof as are recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division.</p>	<p>\$0.20 per pound of seed sown, but not in excess of \$2.00 per acre.</p>
<p>2. Earthen Dams for Erosion Control on Mountain Meadows.</p>	
<p>For constructing, according to specifications recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division, earthen dams for the exclusive purpose of diverting flood water of intermittent streams to prevent soil erosion on mountain meadow land.</p>	<p>\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill, not in excess of \$50.00 for each dam.</p>

Section 2. Range-Building Allowance.--The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity thereof, plus, in the case of certain mountain counties designated by the Director of the Western Division, 40¢ times the number of acres of mountain meadow land in the ranching unit from which hay is normally harvested for feeding on the ranching unit to range livestock owned by the operator of the ranching unit. The mountain counties designated by the Director of the Western Division for the purposes of this Section shall be those counties for which, upon the basis of the recommendations of the county and State committees, he determines the mountain meadow land practices specified in Part IV of this bulletin to be necessary and effective in promoting land conservation. In determining the grazing capacity of any ranching unit with respect to which an acreage allowance for mountain meadow land may be made, the grazing capacity of such acreage of mountain meadow land shall not be considered.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment. Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increase in the acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment. Application for range-building payment may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators; Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, in the same proportions as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.

2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar beet payments shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.

C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal

crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs.

The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a

deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 1 of Part II; Provided, however, that if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld, in whole or in part, and payments may be made to, or divided among such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.

A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.

B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses. There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with

the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him, and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State committee a list of all such land.

B. An application for payment may be made by an owner, share-tenant, share-cropper, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.

C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming and ranching unit are located.

D. A farm located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or if there is no such principal dwelling, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.

B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Base. There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops on such farm.

A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland on all farms in the county, the ratio of soil-depleting bases established in the county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases have been established; and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Base. The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows; except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approved by the Secretary.

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. Land devoted to any of the following uses or seeded to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested; except as provided in section 2 of this part VIII with respect to nurse crops, and cover and green manure crops, and as provided in section 3 of this part VIII with respect to soil-conserving crops following summer fallow.

- a. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn).
- b. Potatoes.
- c. Sugar Beets for sugar or seed.
- d. Cultivated sunflowers.
- e. Annual truck, canning, and vegetable crops, and their seeds.
- f. Melons.
- g. Sorghums, including grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, and Sudan grass for seed, grain, hay, or pasture.
- h. Sweet sorghums for syrup.
- i. Small grains, including flax.
- j. Millets.
- k. Soybeans, field beans, cowpeas, field peas, and seed peas, for grain, hay, pasture or canning purposes.
- l. Root crops grown for feed or seed.
- m. Fiber plants.
- n. Annual cut flowers and their seeds.
- o. Rape.
- p. Cultivated fallow (summer fallow) including approved summer fallow.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. Cropland devoted to any of the following uses or crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop; except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1 of Part VIII), shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year, and except as provided in Section 3 of this Part VIII with respect to soil-conserving crops following summer fallow.

- a. The following grasses and legumes, and such other grasses and legumes as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, without a nurse crop, or with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:
 - 1. Legumes: Alfalfa; sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur, and sour clovers; and mixtures thereof.
 - 2. Grasses: Bluegrass, orchard, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues; tall oat grass, Reed's canary grass, Dallis, brome, grama, and mixtures thereof.
 - 3. Grass and Legume Mixtures: Mixtures of 1 and 2 above.
- b. Cover and green manure crops consisting of annual, biennial and perennial legumes; rye, barley, oats,

and grain mixtures; vetches; and such other crops as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division; when turned under in 1937, after attaining at least two months' growth; except when followed by summer fallow on non-irrigated cropland.

- c. Forest trees when planted on crop land since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, tree fruits, nut trees, bush, and small fruits, including strawberries, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.
- b. Perennial vegetables, including asparagus, horseradish, and rhubarb.
- c. Nursery stocks, including perennial ornamentals and perennial cut flowers, and their seeds.
- d. Bulbs.
- e. Idle crop land.
- f. Any acreage upon which perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses are seeded in the fall of 1937 following summer fallow, when no soil-depleting crop is seeded on such land for harvest in 1937.
- g. Crop land planted to forest trees between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1933.

PART IX. APPEALS

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee. Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

PART X. COUNTY AVERAGE RATES

Section 1. County Average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowances. The county average rates per acre for computing diversion payments, and the county average rates per acre to be used in computing those portions of

the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, shall be as follows for the respective counties in the State of Utah;

County	Average Rate Per Acre for Diversion From Soil- Depleting Base 1/	Average Soil-Build- ing Allowance Rate Per Acre on Acreage Diverted for Payment 2/	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on all Cropland on Non- Diversion Farms and Commercial Orchard Land on Diversion Farms 3/
Beaver	\$ 7.70	\$ 5.10	\$ 1.02
Box Elder	8.20	5.45	1.09
Cache	8.70	5.80	1.16
Carbon	8.10	5.40	1.08
Daggett	6.90	4.60	.92
Davis	10.60	7.05	1.41
Duchesne	7.30	4.90	.98
Emery	7.30	4.90	.98
Garfield	7.30	4.90	.98
Grand	8.80	5.85	1.17
Iron	8.00	5.35	1.07
Juab	6.00	4.00	.80
Kane	7.30	4.90	.98
Millard	6.30	4.20	.84
Morgan	10.00	6.70	1.34
Piute	7.90	5.30	1.06
Rich	7.70	5.10	1.02
Salt Lake	9.40	6.30	1.26
San Juan	5.00	3.30	.66
Sanpete	6.70	4.50	.90
Sevier	10.30	6.85	1.37
Summit	7.10	4.70	.94
Tooele	6.80	4.50	.90
Uintah	7.40	4.95	.99
Utah	9.80	6.50	1.30
Wasatch	8.50	5.65	1.13
Washington	9.20	6.15	1.23
Wayne	7.10	4.70	.94
Weber	9.70	6.45	1.29

1/ Pursuant to section 1, part II of W.R. Bulletin 101 - Utah.

2/ Pursuant to subsection A-2, section 2, part III of W.R. Bulletin 101 - Utah.

3/ Pursuant to subsection A-3 and B-1 of section 2, part III of W.R. Bulletin 101 - Utah.

Sec. 2. Rates as Applied to Individual Farms. For any individual farm the rate of payment for diversion from the soil-depleting base and the rates to be used in computing those portions of the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States shall be those rates determined by multiplying the applicable average rate per acre for the county in which the farm is located by the productivity index established for the farm and by dividing the result by 100, except that for any farm on which normal summer fallow acreage represents a part of the soil-depleting base established for such farm, a downward adjustment must be made in the farm rates, so determined, in proportion to the amount of acreage normally devoted to summer fallow which has been included in the soil-depleting base established for the farm.

The productivity index for the farm shall be determined on the basis of the farm yield as compared with the county yield of a crop which is generally grown throughout the county or, on such other basis as the Director of the Western Division may authorize for the purpose of obtaining an accurate reflection of the productivity of the cropland on the farm. The average of the productivity indexes for all farms for which work sheets are filed in a county, weighted by the respective crop acreages for such farms, shall not exceed 100, unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS

Section 1. Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion.--The amount of class I payment to be made to any person for diversion from the soil-depleting base shall be determined on the basis of the performance on all diversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county as follows:

A. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share 6/ of class I payment with respect to the decrease from the soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained;

B. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of deduction with respect to the 1937 acreage of all soil-depleting crops in excess of the soil-depleting base, and total the amounts thus obtained;

C. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of the maximum possible class I payment for diversion from the soil-depleting bases respectively and total the amounts thus obtained;

D. Subtract the total obtained under subsection B from the total obtained under subsection A. The result, not in excess of the amount obtained under subsection C shall, subject to other applicable provisions of this part

6/ The applicant's share of any payment, deduction, acreage, etc., shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of part V governing the applicant's share of payment.

XI, be the class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the soil-depleting base; Provided, however, that, if the total obtained under subsection B is larger than the total obtained under subsection A, the difference shall be deducted from any payment other than a range-building payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant.

Sec. 2. Non-diversion Farms.

A. The foregoing provisions of section 1 of this part XI are not applicable to non-diversion farms, provided, however, that any non-diversion farm upon which there has been an increase in the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of the soil-depleting base or 20 acres, whichever is the larger, shall be considered a diversion farm.

Sec. 3. Determination of Class II payments. The amount of class II payment to be made to any person for carrying out approved soil-building practices on all diversion and non-diversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county shall be computed as follows:

A. For each farm multiply the number of acres devoted to an approved soil-building practice by the rate specified for such practice; multiply this result by the percentage to which the applicant is entitled, and total the amounts thus obtained;

B. Compute the applicant's share of the soil-building allowances as follows:

1. Multiply the Class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the soil-depleting base, determined in accordance with the provisions of section 1, subsection D, of this part XI, by 66.7 percent.

2. On each farm individually, determine the applicant's share of the soil-building allowance (without regard to the minimum soil-building allowance) computed in accordance with the provisions of part III, Section 2, except that, item 2 in subsection A of said part and Section shall not be used in such computation;

3. To the amount obtained under item 1, above, add the amount obtained under item 2, above, and the result shall be the soil-building allowance for all farms owned or operated by the applicant in the county.

C. The amount obtained under Subsection A of this Section 3, not in excess of the soil-building allowance obtained under Subsection B of this Section 3 shall, subject to the applicable provisions of this part XI, be the amount of the class II payment to the applicant.

Sec. 4. Adjustment in payments. In the event that any person who makes application for payment with respect to any diversion farm has an interest as owner or operator in another farm or farms in the same State upon which the aggregate 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops exceeds the soil-depleting base acreage for such farm or farms, the applicant's share of any payment may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be adjusted to offset such increase in soil-depleting acreage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

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WEB-101-WEBER AND DAVIS COUNTIES-UTAH

Issued April 20, 1937.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101 - Weber and Davis Counties - Utah

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Weber and Davis Counties - Utah, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 agricultural conservation program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 agricultural conservation program in Weber and Davis Counties, Utah, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 agricultural conservation program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the Administration of the 1937 agricultural conservation program in Utah.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 agricultural conservation program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop, other than wild hay, was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards, other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof, which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the county committee and the State committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in Weber and Davis Counties, Utah, at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein:

Section 1. Diversion Payments.--With respect to diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. ^{1/}

Sec. 2. Sugar Beet Payments.--Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to 12 1/2 cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that such practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

^{1/} The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or

B. Both of the following:

1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936, and

2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT.

Sec. 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates.--Payment will be made for carrying out on cropland or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. The soil-building practices prescribed in this section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 agricultural conservation program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage in 1937, except that payments will be made for the practice prescribed in Item H in addition to any one of the practices prescribed in Items A, B, C, E, and N; and payments will be made for the practice prescribed in Item O in addition to any of the practices prescribed in Items A, B, C, D, E, H, J, K, and L.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. <u>Perennial Legumes</u> , including alfalfa, white clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$4.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.50 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. <u>Biennial Legumes</u> (except sweet clover), including red clover, alsike clover, and Mammoth clovers, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
C. <u>Sweet Clover</u> , and such annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	\$1.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand, if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. <u>Perennial grasses</u> , including bluegrass, orchard, brome, grama, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass), rye grasses, Reed's canary grass, timothy, redtop, meadow fescue, and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. <u>Mixtures of Grasses and Legumes</u> recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State committee.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when seeded under either of the following conditions: a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay. b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	\$2.00 per acre
F. <u>Crested Wheat Grass</u> seeded on cropland in 1937.	\$3.00 per acre
G. <u>Restoration of Land to Native Grasses</u> on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which, in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass; Provided, that 1. The operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass; 2. Approval has been obtained from the county committee; 3. Such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937; and 4. Any volunteer growth containing noxious weeds is clipped before formation of viable seeds.	\$0.25 per acre
H. <u>Application of Soil Amendments.</u> Superphosphate applied to cropland seeded to perennial or biennial legumes in 1937, at a rate per acre of not less than 60 pounds of available P_2O_5 .	\$2.25 per acre
I. <u>Approved Summer Fallow</u> , embodying seasonal cultivation in 1937 in a manner which will leave a rough and cloddy surface, without	\$0.50 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
previous destruction of crop residue, and sufficient subsequent cultivation to prevent vegetative growth, provided no soil-depleting crop is grown for harvest in 1937 on such acreage.	
<u>J. Green Manure Crops.</u>	
1. Annual legumes including vetches, clovers, beans, peas, and grain and legume mixtures, and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded on irrigated cropland or interplanted in orchards, if turned under in the spring of 1937 after having attained a vigorous vegetative growth, or when seeded in the spring if turned under, after having attained a minimum of two months' unpastured growth.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Perennial and biennial legumes including alfalfa and sweet clover and such other legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when grown on irrigated cropland and a good stand is turned under after having attained a minimum of two months' unpastured growth in 1937.	\$2.00 per acre
3. Perennial and biennial legumes including alfalfa and sweet clover, and such other legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when grown in orchards and full growth of a good stand is mechanically incorporated into the surface soil in 1937 provided no part of the year's growth is removed from the land where grown, either mechanically or by pasture.	\$1.00 per acre
4. Small grains, including rye, oats, barley and grain mixtures, and such other small grains as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded on irrigated cropland or interplanted in orchards if turned under in 1937 during or prior to the blooming stage.	\$1.00 per acre
<u>K. Forest trees</u>	
1. When planted on cropland in 1937, for woodlot purposes, if not less than 400 trees are planted	\$10.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
2. When planted on cropland in 1937, for windbreak purposes, when planted in rows at right angles to the direction of the prevailing winds, providing trees are spaced not more than 8 feet apart in rows 6 to 10 feet apart.	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ per rod-row
3. Maintaining forest trees planted since January 1, 1934 by cultivation of inter-spaces and replacement of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is determined.	\$4.00 per acre
L. <u>Perennial Weed Control.</u> <u>1/</u>	
1. Chemical treatment, when after obtaining the prior approval of the county committee seriously infested areas are controlled by the application of chemicals in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$10.00 per acre
2. Periodic cultivation, when after obtaining the prior approval of the county committee, seriously infested areas are controlled by by-weekly cultivation, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$5.00 per acre
M. <u>Prevention of Water Erosion.</u>	
When, after prior approval by the county committee of proposed plans submitted by the operator, water erosion control practices are carried out in 1937, as follows:	
1. For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, and constructed at intervals so as to result in vertical distances between the furrows, not to exceed one-foot drop on 2 percent slope,	\$0.05 per 100 linear feet of furrowing not to exceed \$2.00 per acre

1/ Payment for the adoption of perennial weed control practices shall be limited to control of the following noxious weeds: White top, Wild morning glory, Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, and Perennial sow thistle.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
two-foot drop on 4 percent slope, three-foot drop on 8 percent slope, or four-foot drop on 12 percent slope.	
2. For constructing and maintaining permanent dams for diversion of flood waters, or for filling shallow gullies, not more than four feet deep, when accompanied by the construction of adequate dams to prevent washing out.	\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill.
N. <u>Reseeding Non-Crop Pasture Land.</u>	
For reseeding depleted non-crop pasture land with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or mixtures recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State committee.	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown, not to exceed \$2.00 per acre.
O. <u>Prevention of soil erosion and leaching of plant food, from irrigated land by control of the application of irrigation water; provided, (a) the water distribution system and control structures meet specifications recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division and are such as to make possible adequate control of irrigation water applications, (b) the water distribution system and control structures, as well as the number of acres to be irrigated in accordance with this practice, are approved by the county committee prior to the irrigation season, (c) the operator of the farm keeps accurate records of the use of water and crop/s seeded on each field in the area approved for irrigation (these records of water use and crop/s seeded shall be kept on forms to be prescribed by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division, and shall be made available to the county committee for the determination of performance), (d) erosion has not occurred as a result of too frequent application of water on the area approved for irrigation; and further provided that;</u>	\$2.00 per acre
1. No single application of water on the area approved for irrigation exceeds six inches in depth; except that if	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
2. One, but not more than one, application of water on the area approved for irrigation exceeds six inches but does not exceed seven inches, payment will be made at two-thirds of the full rate;	
3. One, but not more than one, application of water on the area approved for irrigation exceeds seven inches but does not exceed eight inches, payment will be made at one-third of the full rate.	

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance. -- The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.

2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, $\frac{1}{2}$ for each acre diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base.

3. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, $\frac{1}{2}$ for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm.

4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm.

5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

$\frac{1}{2}$ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937. 1/

2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm.

3. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

4. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates.---Payment will be made for the carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit, prior to their institution:

<u>Practices and Conditions</u>	<u>Rate of Payment</u>
A. <u>Contouring.</u>	
For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, and constructed on slopes in excess of 2 percent, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	\$0.50 per acre.
B. <u>Development of springs and seeps.</u>	
For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water in a trough or in a pipe to a tank, watering trough, or reservoir.	\$50.00 per spring or seep.

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Practices and conditions	Rate of Payment
C. <u>Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.</u>	
For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation.
D. <u>Wells.</u>	
For drilling or digging of wells, including deepening of existing wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payment provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir.	\$1.00 per linear foot
E. <u>Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing.</u>	
For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching for the purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, "Farm Drainage", published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture).	\$0.10 per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.
F. <u>Range Fences.</u>	
For building cross fences or drift fences, constructed as follows: (a) not fewer than three tightly stretched wires, attached to posts set not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, or (b) not fewer than three poles, or rails nailed, with nails not smaller than 40-penny spikes to posts or jacks spaced not more than 18 feet apart; all corner posts, poles, rails, and jacks to be good and sound.	\$0.30 per rod
G. <u>Rodent Control.</u>	
For destroying at least 90 percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:	

Practices and Conditions	Rates of Payment
1. Pocket Gophers	\$0.15 per acre.
2. Ground Squirrels	\$0.06 per acre.
3. Prairie Dogs	\$0.07 per acre.
H. <u>Reseeding.</u>	
For reseeding depleted range land in 1937 with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses approved by the Director of the Western Division.	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown.
I. <u>Fireguards.</u>	
For the establishment of fireguards, not less than 4 feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil.	\$0.03 per 100 linear feet.
J. <u>Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.</u>	
Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State committee, at a rate of 35 cents per full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of 25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice if, (1) the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, or (2) the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.	\$0.35 per animal unit for each full month.

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance. The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment. Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increase in the acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment. Application for range-building payment may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators; Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, That

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.

2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar beet payments shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.

C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee de-

termines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation, cropping or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 1 of Part II; Provided, however, that if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping

agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld, in whole or in part, and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.

A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.

B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses. There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him, and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State committee a list of all such land.

B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share-tenant, ranch operator or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.

C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in

which the principal dwelling thereon is located; or if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.

B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES.

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Base. There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops on such farm.

A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in

connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditons, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland on all farms in the county, the ratio of soil-depleting bases established in the county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Base. The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES.

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approved by the Secretary.

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. Land devoted to any of the following uses or crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested; except as indicated in sections 2 and 3 of this part VIII.

- a. Corn (field, sweet and popcorn).
- b. Potatoes.
- c. Sugar beets for sugar or seed.
- d. Cultivated sunflowers.
- e. Annual truck, canning, and vegetable crops, and their seeds.
- f. Melons.
- g. Sorghums, including grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, and sudan grass for seed, grain, hay, or pasture.
- h. Sweet sorghums for syrup.
- i. Small grains including flax, for grain or hay, or pasture. (See subsection a of Sec. 2).
- j. Millets. (See subsection b of Sec. 2).

- k. Soybeans, field beans, cowpeas, field peas, and seed peas, for grain, hay, pasture or canning purposes. (See subsection f of Sec. 3).
- l. Root crops grown for feed or seed.
- m. Fiber plants.
- n. Annual cut flowers and their seeds.
- o. Rape.
- p. Cultivated fallow (summer fallow) including approved summer fallow.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. Land devoted to any of the following uses or crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop:

- a. The following grasses and legumes, and such other grasses and legumes as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, without a nurse crop, or with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay:
 - 1. Legumes: Alfalfa; sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, ladino, Mammoth, crimson, bur, and sour clovers; and mixtures thereof.
 - 2. Grasses: Bluegrass, orchard, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, Reed's canary grass, Dallis, brome, grama, and mixtures thereof.
 - 3. Grass and Legume Mixtures: Mixtures of 1 and 2 above.
- b. Cover and green manure crops, including annual, biennial, and perennial legumes; rye, barley, oats, and grain mixtures; vetches; and such other crops as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division; when turned under in 1937, after attaining at least two months' growth; except when followed by summer fallow on non-irrigated cropland.
- c. Forest trees when planted on crop land since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, tree fruits, nut trees, bush,

- and small fruits, including strawberries, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.
- b. Perennial vegetables, including asparagus, horse-radish, and rhubarb.
 - c. Nursery stocks, including perennial ornamentals and perennial cut flowers, and their seeds.
 - d. Bulbs.
 - e. Idle crop land.
 - f. Any acreage upon which perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses are seeded in the fall of 1937 following summer fallow, when no soil-depleting crop is seeded on such land for harvest in 1937.
 - g. Crop land planted to forest trees between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1933.

PART IX. APPEALS

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.

Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary,

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the
city of Washington, District of
Columbia, this 20th day of April, 1937.

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

FEB 24 1937

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101 - Washington

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of Section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Washington, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Washington, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Washington.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937 and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937 to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland, excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof, which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the County Committee, and the State Committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables, bulbs, or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet-potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Washington at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein.

Sec. 1. Diversion Payments. With respect to diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. 1/

Sec. 2. Sugar Beet Payments. Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm: Provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or

B. Both of the following:

1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years, 1934, 1935 and 1936, and
2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Soil-Building Payment. Payment will be made for carrying out on cropland or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm.

The soil-building practices prescribed in this section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State Committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. Perennial legumes including alfalfa, red clover, white clover, Ladino clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$4.00 per Acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.50 per Acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. Biennial legumes (except sweet clover or red clovers) including alsike, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.00 per Acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per Acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
C. Perennial grasses including bluegrass, orchard, brome, rye grasses, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, and wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass) and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per Acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per Acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. Mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per Acre
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per Acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. Crested Wheat Grass seeded on cropland in 1937.	\$3.00 per Acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
F. Biennial and Annual Sweet Clover, bur clover, Austrian winter peas, and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$2.00 per Acre
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	\$1.00 per Acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
G. Reseeding farm pastures and meadows. When perennial grasses or perennial legumes, or mixtures thereof, are seeded on pasture land in 1937. <u>Payment not in excess of \$2.00 per acre.</u>	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown
H. Winter wheat or rye when seeded in the spring of 1937 not later than June 15, 1937, on cropland and utilized only as a pasture or cover crop.	\$1.00 per Acre
I. Forest trees.	
1. Planting of trees on cropland between January 1, 1937, and December 31, 1937, provided the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and plantings are protected from livestock with not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	\$10.00 per Acre
2. Maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of interspaces and replacements of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	\$4.00 per Acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
J. Green manure. When green manure crops, including rye, annual legumes, and mixtures of annual legumes and small grains are grown in 1937 on cropland and turned under after attaining at least two months' growth with no utilization for grain, pasture, seed or canning purposes.	
1. Rye	\$1.00 per Acre
2. Other green manure crops:	
a. On irrigated land	\$2.00 per Acre
b. On all land in Western Washington. ^{1/}	\$2.00 per Acre
c. On non-irrigated land in Eastern Washington. ^{2/}	\$1.00 per Acre
K. Perennial noxious weed control. ^{3/} When, after approval of the County Committee, seriously infested plots of weeds listed below, are controlled by periodic cultivation or by chemical treatment in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Chemical treatment.	\$10.00 per Acre
2. Periodic cultivation.	\$ 5.00 per Acre
L. Controlled fallow	

^{1/} "Western Washington" as used herein means the following counties: Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Pacific, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Thurston, Mason, Kitsap, Pierce, Jefferson, Clallam, King, Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, San Juan, and Island.

^{2/} "Eastern Washington" means those counties in Washington not included in the definition of Western Washington.

^{3/} Perennial noxious weeds shall include: Canada thistle, bindweed or wild morning glory, white top or hoary cress, leafy spurge, Siberian mustard, Russian knapweed.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
1. Trashy fallow. When cropland is summer fallowed in such a manner as to leave all crop residues on or near the surface of the soil to prevent erosion from wind or water and no straw or stubble is burned or otherwise removed from such land.	\$0.50 per Acre
2. Establishment of Strip Cropping and Fallow. When fallow is performed in 1937 in strips not more than 10 rods in width approximately at right angles to the prevailing wind, alternated with strips of small grain crops or stubble of equal width. Payment to be made on the acreage of fallow land only, and then only when additional to the acreage used for such practice in 1936.	\$0.50 per Acre
3. Establishment of Contour Strip Cropping and Fallow. When summer fallow is performed in 1937 in strips not more than 10 rods in width, alternated with strips of small grain crops or stubble of equal width, strips to follow the contour of the field, starting at the highest point in the field, without the burning of stubble or crop residues. Payment to be made on the acreage of fallow land only, and then only when additional to the acreage used for such practice in 1936.	\$0.75 per Acre
M. Natural reseeding in the Dry Land Areas of Washington. ^{1/} Restoring to native grass of land on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which, in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass: Provided; (1) the operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass; (2) approval has been obtained from the County Committee; (3) such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937; and (4) any volunteer growth containing noxious weeds is clipped before seed is formed.	\$0.25 per Acre

^{1/} As used herein, the "dry land areas" means the area specified in footnote ^{1/}, Sec. 1, WR Bulletin -2- Washington, Revised, issued July 14, 1936.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
N. Removal of all trees in abandoned orchards and seeding to legumes and grasses. When all trees are removed from an abandoned orchard with stump holes filled and leveled, not later than June 1, 1937, followed by seeding and establishment of legumes or grasses in 1937.	\$5.00 per Acre
O. Mulching in orchards. When mulching materials of at least two tons, dry weight, of leguminous hay, or straw are applied per acre in 1937.	\$4.00 per Acre
P. Superphosphate application in Western Washington only. When superphosphate is applied in 1937 to new seedings of legumes or legume and grass mixtures at or before time of seeding and to old meadows and cropland pastures at rate of not less than 60 pounds of available P_2O_5 per acre in combination with not less than 6 tons of barnyard manure or its equivalent in liquid manure.	\$2.25 per Acre
Q. Lime application for Western Washington only. When applied in 1937 to new seedings of legumes or legume and grass mixtures at or before time of seeding, in an amount not less than one ton nor more than three tons per acre of ground limestone or its equivalent in any other form of agricultural lime.	\$3.00 per ton

Sec. 2. Combinations of Practices for Soil-Building Payments on the Same Acreage. Payments will not be made for more than one soil-building practice carried out on the same acreage except as follows:

- a. Any one of the practices specified in items A, B, C, D, E, and F in addition to the practice specified in item L-1,
- b. Any one of the practices specified in items A, B, and D in addition to either of the practices specified in items P and Q,
- c. The practice specified in Item L-1 in addition to either of the practices specified in items L-2 and L-3.

Sec. 3. Soil-Building Allowance. The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:

1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, 1/ for each acre diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base.
3. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, 1/ for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season: Provided, however, that if the normal pasture season is ten months or more the rate shall be \$1.00 for each animal unit in excess of five.

B. For a non-diversion farm \$20.00 or the sum of the following items whichever is greater:

1. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, 1/ for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937.

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
3. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
4. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season, provided, however, that if the normal pasture season is 10 months or more the rate shall be \$1.00 for each animal unit in excess of five.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates. Payment will be made for the carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the County Committee for the ranching unit, prior to their institution.

Practices and Conditions,	: Rate of : Payment :
A. <u>Contouring</u>	: \$0.50 per : acre
For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	: : : : : : :
B. <u>Development of springs and seeps.</u>	: \$50.00 per : spring or : seep
For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water, in a trough, or in a pipe not less than one inch in diameter, to a tank.	: : : : :
C. <u>Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding run-off and impounding precipitation.</u>	: \$0.15 per : cubic yard : of fill or : excavation
For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	: : : : :

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
D. <u>Wells.</u>	\$1.00 per linear foot
For drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is piped to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payments provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed in a trough or a pipe to a tank or storage reservoir.	
E. <u>Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing.</u>	\$0.10 per 100 linear feet
For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, <u>Farm Drainage</u> , published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture)	of permanent ditching
F. <u>Range Fences.</u>	\$0.30 per rod
For constructing cross fences or drift fences of not less than three wires, with good sound posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced and with wires tightly stretched.	
G. <u>Rodent Control.</u>	
For destroying at least ninety percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:	
1. Pocket gophers	\$0.15 per acre
2. Ground squirrels	\$0.06 per acre
H. <u>For reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses, as follows: Western wheat grass, crested wheat grass, brome grass, and slender wheat grass.</u>	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
I. <u>Fire Guards.</u>	\$0.03 per 100 linear feet
For the establishment of fire guards, not less than four feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil.	
J. <u>Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.</u>	\$0.35 per animal unit for each full month
Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State Committee, at the rate of 35 cents per full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of 25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice (1) if the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, and (2) if the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.	

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance. The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment. Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increase in acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payments. Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators. Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment, to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTSSec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, that

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.
2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the County Committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and is approved by the County Committee, or as is determined by the County Committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Program. The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In the event that any such county or other

area is designated, the allowance, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the State bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.---Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restructured to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation, cropping or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.

If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 1, part II; Provided, however, That if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreement Affecting Payments to Tenants.

If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.

A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.

B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses. There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such County the purposes of the Soil-Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State committee a list of all such land.

B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share tenant, ranch operator, or such other persons as may be designated by the Secretary.

C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.

B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownership, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 1. Soil-depleting base. There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops on such farm.

A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.
2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland in the county, the ratio of the soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Base. The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. Land devoted to any of the following uses or crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested:

- a. Small grains including flax, except as indicated under item a, Section 2, and under items d, f, g and h, Section 3, of this Part VIII.
- b. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn)
- c. Potatoes
- d. Sweet potatoes
- e. Sugar beets
- f. Root crops grown for feed
- g. Hemp
- h. Cultivated sunflowers
- i. Mustard (commercial)
- j. Rape
- k. Truck and vegetable crops (except perennial vegetables) and their seeds; melons and strawberries
- l. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broom corn, and Sudan grass, harvested for seed, grain, or hay
- m. Millets
- n. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, and canning peas, harvested for seed, hay, or pastured, except as indicated under item f, Section 3, of this Part VIII.
- o. Flowers and their seeds

- p. Kale
- q. Annual grasses including Italian rye grass and *Bromus Secalinus*
- r. Cultivated fallow (summer fallow), except as provided in item e of Section 3, of this Part VIII.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. Land devoted to any of the following crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of Section 1 of this Part VIII) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following legumes and perennial grasses, and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such crop is not harvested for grain or hay:
 - (1) Legumes: Alfalfa; sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, Ladino, crimson and sour clovers; vetch, Austrian winter peas; sericea; and les-pedeza.
 - (2) Grasses: Bluegrass, orchard, brome, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, Reed's canary grass, and velvet grass.
- b. Green manure crops, including annual legumes, rye, and mixtures of annual legumes and small grains when turned under in 1937, after attaining at least two months' growth, when not followed by summer fallow.
- c. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, bush fruits, hops, and perennial vegetables, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.
- b. Idle cropland.
- c. Bulbs and nursery stock

- d. Cropland planted in 1937 to soil-conserving crops, or mixtures thereof, with or without nurse crops when such nurse crops are not harvested for grain or hay, if, when performance is checked, there is not a good stand of such soil-conserving crops due to uncontrollable natural causes.
- e. Any acreage on which perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses have been seeded following summer fallow when no soil-depleting crop has been seeded on such land for harvest in 1937.
- f. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the county committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936; provided, such use of land shall have been approved by the County Committee prior to May 1, 1937.
- g. Winter wheat or rye seeded in the spring for cover crop purposes.
- h. Winter seeded peas and vetch when seeded with small grains as a support crop.

PART IX. APPEALS

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determination of County Committee. Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 14th day of
January, 1937.

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION -- A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With the launching of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, farmers of the United States are commencing the second year of operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

The 1937 Program, like the 1936 Program, emphasizes the conservation phase of agricultural improvement. For 1937, refinements have been made in the 1936 program, on the basis of recommendations made by the farmers at local and county meetings held throughout the country last fall. Such changes as have been made for the 1937 program place greater emphasis on the adoption of soil-building practices on the farms of participating producers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration entertains a sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation shown in the past programs by community and county committeemen, by extension workers, and by many leaders of the farm organizations. I have the greatest confidence that this fine spirit and whole-hearted effort will make it possible to get the 1937 program under way in time to benefit the greatest possible number of farmers.

The extent to which the program will aid farmers in each State and county and thus accomplish its objectives, will, in a large measure, depend upon the thoroughness with which extension workers, community and county committeemen, and farm-organization leaders help their neighbors to understand the underlying principles as well as the provisions applying to individual farms.

H. R. TOLLEY, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

* NOTE. -- The provisions of WRB-101-Washington, as supplemented by Part X and Part XI, and as amended by Supplement No. 1 and Supplement No. 2, are incorporated in this compilation. (Part X was approved March 30, 1937; Part XI was approved March 31, 1937; Supplement No. 1 was approved June 3, 1937; and Supplement No. 2 was approved July 23, 1937.)

CONTENTS

	Page
PART I. DEFINITIONS -----	3
PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS-----	5
Section 1. Diversion Payments-----	5
Section 2. Sugar Beet Payments-----	6
PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT-----	6
Section 1. Soil-Building Payment-----	6
2. Combinations of Practices for Soil- Building Payments on the Same Acreage-----	13
3. Soil-Building Allowance-----	13
PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS-----	15
Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates-----	15
2. Range-Building Allowance-----	18
3. Range-Building Payment-----	18
4. Eligibility for Payments-----	18
PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS-----	19
Section 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator-----	19
2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments-----	19
PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT-----	20
Section 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Program-----	20

	<u>Page</u>
2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains-----	20
3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program-----	20
4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops-----	20
5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreement Affecting Payments to Tenants--	21
6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment-----	21
7. Association Expenses-----	21
8. Application and Eligibility for Payment-----	21
9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet----	22
PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES-----	22
Section 1. Soil-Depleting Base-----	22
2. Soil-Conserving Base-----	23
3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity---	24
PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES-----	24
Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops-----	24
2. Soil-Conserving Crops-----	25
3. Neutral Uses-----	25
PART IX. APPEALS-----	26
Section 1. Appeals from Determination of County Committee-----	26
PART X. COUNTY AVERAGE RATES-----	26
Section 1. County Average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowances-----	26
2. Rates as Applied to Individual Farms-----	28
PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS-----	28
Section 1. Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion-----	28
2. Non-Diversion Farms-----	29
3. Determination of Class II Payments---	29
4. Adjustment in Payments-----	30

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of Section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Washington, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally

determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Washington, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Washington.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland, excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land, other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to

give him control thereof which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation ten acres or more of which, on the average for the ranching unit, are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the County Committee, and the State Committee, the Secretary may designate for any county, or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, planted nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables, bulbs, or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Washington at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein.

Sec. 1. Diversion Payments. With respect to diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. 2/

Sec. 2. Sugar Beet Payments. Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm: Provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or

B. Both of the following:

1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years, 1934, 1935 and 1936, and
2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Soil-Building Payment. Payment will be made for carrying out on cropland or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the

2/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm.

The soil-building practices prescribed in this section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State Committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. Perennial legumes including alfalfa, red clover, white clover, Ladino clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	: \$4.00 per acre
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$2.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions.	
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. Biennial legumes (except sweet clover or red clovers) including alsike, and such other biennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$3.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937 when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
C. Perennial grasses including bluegrass, orchard, brome, rye grasses, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, and wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass) and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
D. Mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
E. Crested Wheat Grass seeded on cropland in 1937.	\$3.00 per acre.
F. Biennial and Annual Sweet Clover, bur clover, Austrian winter peas, and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	\$1.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
G. Reseeding farm pastures and meadows. When perennial grasses or perennial legumes, or mixtures thereof, are seeded on pasture land in 1937. <u>Payment not in excess of \$2.00 per acre.</u>	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown.
H. Winter wheat or rye when seeded in the spring of 1937 not later than June 15, 1937, on cropland and utilized only as a pasture or cover crop.	\$1.00 per acre

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
I. Forest trees.	
1. Planting of trees on cropland between January 1, 1937, and December 31, 1937, provided the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and plantings are protected from live-stock with not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	\$10.00 per acre
2. Maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of inter-spaces and replacements of any dead trees to not less than 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.	\$4.00 per acre
J. Green manure. When green manure crops, including rye, annual legumes, and mixtures of annual legumes and small grains are grown in 1937 on cropland and turned under after attaining at least two months' growth with no utilization for grain, pasture, seed or canning purposes.	
1. Rye	\$1.00 per acre
2. Other green manure crops:	
a. On irrigated land.	\$2.00 per acre
b. On all cropland in Western Washington ^{3/} in addition to the irrigated districts of Yakima, Kittitas, Okanogan, Chelan, Benton, Walla Walla, Franklin, Douglas, Spokane, and Asotin counties.	\$2.00 per acre
c. On non-irrigated land in Eastern Washington. ^{4/}	\$1.00 per acre.

^{3/} "Western Washington" as used herein means the following counties: Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Pacific, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Thurston, Mason, Kitsap, Pierce, Jefferson, Clallam, King, Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, San Juan, and Island.

^{4/} "Eastern Washington" means those counties in Washington not included in the definition of Western Washington.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
K. Perennial noxious weed control. ^{5/} When, after approval of the County Committee, seriously infested plots of woods listed below, are controlled by periodic cultivation or by chemical treatment in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Chemical treatment.	\$10.00 per acre
2. Periodic cultivation.	\$ 5.00 per acre.
L. Controlled fallow.	
1. Trashy fallow. When cropland is summer fallowed in such a manner as to leave all crop residues on or near the surface of the soil to prevent erosion from wind or water and no straw or stubble is burned or otherwise removed from such land.	\$0.50 per acre.
2. Establishment of Strip Cropping and Fallow. When fallow is performed in 1937 in strips not more than 10 rods in width approximately at right angles to the prevailing wind, alternated with strips of small grain crops or stubble of equal width. Payment to be made on the acreage of fallow land only, and then only when additional to the acreage used for such practice in 1936.	\$0.50 per acre.
3. Establishment of Contour Strip Cropping and Fallow. When summer fallow is performed in 1937 in strips not more than 10 rods in width, alternated with strips of small grain crops or stubble of equal width, strips to follow the contour of the field, starting at the highest point in the field, without the burning of stubble or crop residues. Payment to be made on the acreage of fallow land only, and then only when additional to the acreage used for such practice in 1936.	\$0.75 per acre

^{5/} Perennial noxious weeds shall include: Canada thistle, bindweed or wild morning glory, white top or hoary cross, leafy spurge, Siberian mustard, Russian knapweed.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
<p>M. Natural reseeding in the Dry Land Areas of Washington. ^{6/} Restoring to native grass of land on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which, in accordance with good farming practices, should be permanently devoted to grass. Provided, (1) the operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass; (2) approval has been obtained from the County Committee; (3) such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937; and (4) any volunteer growth containing noxious weeds is clipped before seed is formed.</p>	\$0.25 per acre.
<p>N. Removal of all trees in abandoned orchards and seeding to legumes and grasses. When all trees are removed from an abandoned orchard with stump holes filled and leveled, not later than June 1, 1937, followed by seeding and establishment of legumes or grasses in 1937.</p>	\$5.00 per acre.
<p>O. Mulching in orchards. When mulching materials of at least two tons, dry weight of leguminous hay, or straw are applied per acre in 1937.</p>	\$4.00 per acre
<p>P. Superphosphate application in Western Washington and on irrigated lands in Eastern Washington. When superphosphate is applied in 1937 to new seedings of legumes or legume and grass mixtures at or before time of seeding and to old meadows and cropland pastures at rate of not less than 60 pounds of available P₂O₅ per acre in combination with not less than 6 tons of barnyard manure or its equivalent in liquid manure..</p>	\$2.25 per acre

^{6/} As used herein, the "dry land areas" means that part of Garfield County known as Pataha, Pomeroy Ward One, and Pomeroy Ward Two, and that part of Okanogan County known as Ellisford, Mason City, Elmerton, Riverside, and Anglin precincts, in addition to the area specified in Footnote 1/, Section 1, WR Bulletin - 2 - Washington - 1. Revised, issued July 14, 1936.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
Q. Lime application for Western Washington only. When applied in 1937 to new seedlings of legumes or legume and grass mixtures at or before time of seeding, in an amount not less than one ton nor more than three tons per acre of ground limestone or its equivalent in any other form of agricultural lime.	\$3.00 per ton

Sec. 2. Combinations of Practices for Soil-Building Payments on the Same Acreage. Payments will not be made for more than one soil-building practice carried out on the same acreage except as follows:

- a. Any one of the practices specified in items A, B, C, D, E, and F in addition to the practice specified in item L-1,
- b. Any one of the practices specified in items A, B, and D in addition to either of the practices specified in items P and Q,
- c. The practice specified in Item L-1 in addition to either of the practices specified in items L-2 and L-3.

Sec. 3. Soil-Building Allowance. The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

- A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:
 1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
 2. \$4.00, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, $\frac{7}{100}$ for each acre diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base.
 3. 80 cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, $\frac{7}{100}$ for each acre

$\frac{7}{100}$ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

devoted to commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season: Provided, however, that if the normal pasture season is ten months or more the rate shall be \$1.00 for each animal unit in excess of five.

B. For a non-diversion farm \$20.00 or the sum of the following items whichever is greater:

1. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, 7/ for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937.
2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
3. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
4. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season, provided, however, that if the normal pasture season is 10 months or more the rate shall be \$1.00 for each animal unit in excess of five.

7/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENTS

Section 1. Range-Building Practices and Rates.--

Payment will be made for carrying out on range land in 1937 such of the following range-building practices as are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit prior to their institution, provided that the range-building payment with respect to any ranching unit shall not exceed the range-building allowance for such ranching unit.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
A. <u>Contouring</u>	
For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	\$0.50 per acre
B. <u>Development of springs and seeps.</u>	\$50.00 per spring or seep.
For digging out each spring or seep, protecting the source from trampling, and conveying the water, in a trough, or in a pipe not less than one inch in diameter, to a tank.	
C. <u>Earthen pits or reservoirs for holding runoff and impounding precipitation.</u>	\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill or excavation.
For constructing earthen pits or reservoirs, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	
D. <u>Wells.</u>	\$1.00 per linear foot.
For drilling or digging of wells, casing to be not less than 4 inches in diameter-- provided a windmill or power pump is installed, and the water is piped to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well may qualify for payments provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed in a trough or a pipe to a tank or storage reservoir.	

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
E. <u>Water Spreading to Prevent Soil Washing.</u>	\$0.10 per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.
For constructing and maintaining permanent ditching for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, not including any temporary field ditching or any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, sub-surface drainage or under-drainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1606, <u>Farm Drainage</u> , published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)	
F. <u>Range Fences.</u>	\$0.30 per rod
For building cross fences or drift fences, constructed as follows:	
(a) not fewer than three tightly stretched wires, attached to posts set not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced, (b) not fewer than three poles, or rails, nailed, with nails not smaller than 40-penny spikes, to posts or jacks spaced not more than 18 feet apart, or (c) not fewer than 4 logs laid in worm-like fashion, with corners to be notched and saddled, or braced on either side at point of log intersection with two upright poles or other suitable bracing material wired together with not less than 3 binding wires; all posts, logs, poles, rails, and jacks to be good and sound.	
G. <u>Rodent Control.</u>	
For destroying at least ninety percent of the range-destroying rodents on an infested area as follows:	
1. Pocket gophers	\$0.15 per acre
2. Ground squirrels	\$0.06 per acre
H. <u>For reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of</u>	\$0.20 per pound of seed sown.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
perennial grasses, as follows: Western wheat grass, crested wheat grass, brome grass, and slender wheat grass.	
I. <u>Fire Guards.</u>	\$0.03 per 100 linear feet.
For the establishment of fire guards, not less than four feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil.	
J. <u>Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.</u>	\$0.35 per animal unit
Payment will be made for withholding range land from grazing for the period (from the start of forage growth to seed maturity) established by the State Committee, at the rate of 35 cents per full month of such period for each animal unit of that number of animal units, not in excess of 25 percent of the grazing capacity, which is the same percentage of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the total acreage of range land in the ranching unit. Payment will not be made for this practice (1) if the operator permits the remainder of the range land in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land, and (2) if the deferred grazing is carried out on range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during such period.	for each full month.
K. <u>Mountain Meadow Land Practices in Counties Designated under Section 2 of this Part IV.</u>	
1. <u>Reseeding Mountain Meadow Land.</u>	\$0.20 per pound of
For reseeding mountain meadow land with good seed of adapted varieties of the following perennial grasses and legumes or mixtures thereof, brome grass, red top, timothy, alsike clover, meadow fescue, medium red clover, and such other perennial grasses and legumes,	seed sown, but not in excess of \$2.00 per acre.

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
except alfalfa, or mixtures thereof as are recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
2. Earthen Dams for Erosion Control on Mountain Meadows.	\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill, but not in excess of \$50.00 for each dam.
For constructing, according to specifications recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division, earthen dams for the exclusive purpose of diverting flood water of intermittent streams to prevent soil erosion on mountain meadow land.	

Section 2. Range-Building Allowance.--The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity thereof, plus, in the case of certain mountain counties designated by the Director of the Western Division, 40% times the number of acres of mountain meadow land in the ranching unit from which hay is normally harvested for feeding on the ranching unit to range livestock owned by the operator of the ranching unit. The mountain counties designated by the Director of the Western Division for the purposes of this section shall be those counties for which, upon the basis of the recommendations of the county and State committees, he determines the mountain meadow land practices specified in Part IV of this bulletin to be necessary and effective in promoting land conservation. In determining the grazing capacity of any ranching unit with respect to which an acreage allowance for mountain meadow land may be made, the grazing capacity of such acreage of mountain meadow land shall not be considered.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment.-- Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deductions for increase in acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payments.-- Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators, the application must be made by all the ranch operators. Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2)

each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided, all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment, to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Sec. 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

A. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; Provided, however, that

1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.
2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments.

All payments, except sugar-beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the County Committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share

in such payments and is approved by the County Committee, or as is determined by the County Committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Program.

The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In the event that any such county or other area is designated, the allowance, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the State bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Sec. 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes Of the Program. No person shall be entitled to receive or retain and part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.

Sec. 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops. If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 1, part II; Provided, however, That if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Sec. 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreement Affecting Payments to Tenants. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Sec. 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.

A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.

B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Sec. 7. Association Expenses. There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such County the purposes of the Soil-Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.

B. An application for payment may be made by an owner, share-tenant, share-cropper, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.

C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

D. A farm located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located or if there is no such principal dwelling, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

Sec. 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.

B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownership, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES.

Sec. 1. Soil-depleting base. There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops on such farm.

A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-

depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming and farming practices.

B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:

1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.
2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland in the county, the ratio of the soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Base. The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity. There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES.

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Sec. 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. Land devoted to any of the following uses or seeded to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested; except as provided in section 2 of this part VIII with respect to nurse crops, and green manure crops, and as provided in section 3 of this part VIII with respect to soil-conserving crops following summer fallow, emergency forage crops, cover crops, and support crops.

- a. Small grains, including flax.
- b. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn).
- c. Potatoes.
- d. Sweetpotatoes.
- e. Sugar beets.
- f. Root crops grown for feed.
- g. Hemp.
- h. Cultivated sunflowers.
- i. Mustard (commercial).
- j. Rape
- k. Truck and vegetable crops (except perennial vegetables) and their seeds; melons and strawberries.
- l. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broom corn, and Sudan grass, harvested for seed, grain, or hay; or pastured.
- m. Millets.
- n. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, and canning peas, harvested for seed, or hay; or pastured.

- o. Flowers and their seeds.
- p. Kale
- q. Annual grasses, including Italian rye grass and Bromus Secalinus.
- r. Cultivated fallow (summer fallow).

Sec. 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. Cropland devoted to any of the following crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop; except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of section 1 of this part VIII) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year; and except as provided in section 3 of this part VIII with respect to soil-conserving crops following summer fallow.

- a. The following legumes and perennial grasses, and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded without a nurse crop or when seeded with a nurse crop if such crop is not harvested for grain or hay:

(1) Legumes: Alfalfa, sweet, red, alsike, white, strawberry, Ladino, crimson and sour clovers; vetch, Austrian winter peas; sericea; and lespedeza

(2) Grasses: Bluegrass, orchard, brome, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, redtop, bent grasses, fescues, tall oat grass, Reed's canary grass, and velvet grass.

- b. Green manure crops, including annual legumes, rye, and mixtures of annual legumes and small grains when turned under in 1937, after attaining at least two months' growth, except when followed by summer fallow on non-irrigated cropland.
- c. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Sec. 3. Neutral Uses. Land devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Orchards, vineyards, nut trees, bush fruits, hops, and perennial vegetables, regardless of the use of the land between the rows.
- b. Idle cropland.
- c. Bulbs and nursery stock.
- d. Cropland planted to forest trees between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1934.

- e. Any acreage on which perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses have been seeded following summer fallow when no soil-depleting crop has been seeded on such land for harvest in 1937.
- f. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the county committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops, or winter-seeded peas and vetch when seeded with small grains as a support crop, on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drought in the period beginning July 1, 1936; provided, such use of land shall have been approved by the county committee prior to May 1, 1937.
- g. Winter wheat or rye seeded in the spring for cover crop purposes.
- h. Winter seeded peas and vetch when seeded with small grains as a support crop.

PART IX. APPEALS

Sec. 1. Appeals from Determination of County Committee.
Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

PART X. COUNTY AVERAGE RATES.

Sec. 1. County Average Rates for Computing Diversion Payments and Soil-Building Allowances. The county average rates per acre for computing diversion payments, and the county average rates per acre to be used in computing those portions of the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, shall be as follows for the respective counties in the State of Washington:

County	Average Rate Per Acre for Diversion From Soil- Depleting Base. 1/	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on Acreage Diverted for Payment 2/	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on Acreage Diverted for Payment 2/	Average Soil-Building Allowance Rate Per Acre on all Cropland on Non- Diversion Farms and Commercial Orchard Land on Diversion Farms 3/
Adams	\$2.60	\$ 1.75	\$ 0.35	
Asotin	4.40	2.95	0.59	
Benton	3.90	2.65	0.53	
Chelan	11.00	7.30	1.46	
Clallam	12.00	8.05	1.61	
Clark	9.70	6.50	1.30	
Columbia	5.80	3.90	0.78	
Cowlitz	9.70	6.50	1.30	
Douglas	2.20	1.50	0.30	
Ferry	5.10	3.40	0.68	
Franklin	2.60	1.70	0.34	
Garfield	5.40	3.60	0.72	
Grant	1.90	1.25	0.25	
Grays Harbor	10.80	7.20	1.44	
Island	12.50	8.35	1.67	
Jefferson	8.10	5.40	1.08	
King	9.50	6.35	1.27	
Kitsap	7.80	5.25	1.05	
Kittitas	11.70	7.80	1.56	
Klickitat	3.70	2.50	0.50	
Lewis	9.30	6.20	1.24	
Lincoln	3.10	2.10	0.42	
Mason	8.90	5.90	1.18	
Okanogan	4.80	3.25	0.65	
Pacific	9.20	6.15	1.23	
Pend Oreille	6.00	4.00	0.80	
Pierce	8.50	5.70	1.14	
San Juan	10.10	6.75	1.35	
Skagit	14.40	9.60	1.92	
Skamania	12.80	8.55	1.71	
Snohomish	11.80	7.90	1.58	
Spokane	5.40	3.55	0.71	
Stevens	6.00	4.00	0.80	
Thurston	8.40	5.60	1.12	
Wahkiakum	10.10	6.75	1.35	

County	Average		
	Soil-Building		
	Allowance Rate		
	Per Acre on all		
County	Average Rate	Soil-Building	Cropland on Non-
	Per Acre	Allowance	Diversion Farms
	for Diversion	Rate Per Acre on:	and Commercial
	from Soil-	Acreage Diverted:	Orchard Land on
	Depleting Base 1/	for Payment 2/	Diversion Farms 3/
Walla Walla	\$ 5.60	\$ 3.75	\$ 0.75
Whatcom	10.50	7.00	1.40
Whitman	5.70	3.80	0.76
Yakima	10.30	6.85	1.37

- 1/ Pursuant to section 1, part II of W.R. Bulletin 101 - Washington.
- 2/ Pursuant to subsection A-2, section 3, part III of W.R. Bulletin 101 - Washington.
- 3/ Pursuant to subsections A-3 and B-1 of section 3, part III of W.R. Bulletin 101 - Washington.

Sec. 2. Rates as Applied to Individual Farms. For any individual farm the rate of payment for diversion from the soil-depleting base and the rates to be used in computing those portions of the soil-building allowance which vary as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States shall be those rates determined by multiplying the applicable average rate per acre for the county in which the farm is located by the productivity index established for the farm and by dividing the result by 100.

The productivity index for the farm shall be determined on the basis of the farm yield as compared with the county yield of a crop which is generally grown throughout the county or, on such other basis as the Director of the Western Division may authorize for the purpose of obtaining an accurate reflection of the productivity of the cropland on the farm. The average of the productivity indexes for all farms for which work sheets are filed in a county, weighted by the respective crop acreages for such farms, shall not exceed 100, unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

PART XI. MULTIPLE FARM HOLDINGS

Sec. 1. Determination of Class I Payment for Diversion. The amount of class I payment to be made to any person for diversion from the soil-depleting base shall be determined on the basis of the performance on all diversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county as follows:

A. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share ^{8/} of class I payment with respect to the decrease from the soil-depleting base and total the amounts thus obtained;

B. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of deduction with respect to the 1937 acreage of all soil-depleting crops in excess of the soil-depleting base, and total the amounts thus obtained;

C. Compute for each such farm the applicant's share of the maximum possible class I payment for diversion from the soil-depleting bases respectively and total the amounts thus obtained;

D. Subtract the total obtained under subsection B from the total obtained under subsection A. The result, not in excess of the amount obtained under subsection C shall, subject to other applicable provisions of this part XI, be the class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the soil-depleting base; Provided, however, that, if the total obtained under subsection B is larger than the total obtained under subsection A, the difference shall be deducted from any payment other than a range-building payment which otherwise would be made to the applicant.

Sec. 2. Non-diversion Farms.--

A. The foregoing provisions of section 1 of this part XI are not applicable to non-diversion farms, provided, however, that any non-diversion farm upon which there has been an increase in the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of the soil-depleting base or 20 acres, whichever is the larger, shall be considered a diversion farm.

Sec. 3. Determination of Class II Payments.-- The amount of Class II payment to be made to any person for carrying out approved soil-building practices shall be computed on all diversion and non-diversion farms owned or operated by such person in the county as follows:

A. For each farm multiply the number of acres devoted to an approved soil-building practice by the rate specified for such practice; multiply this result by the percentage to which the applicant is entitled, and total the amounts thus obtained.

B. Compute the applicant's share of the soil-building allowance as follows:

1. Multiply the Class I payment to the applicant for diversion from the soil-depleting base, determined in accordance with the provisions of section 1, subsection D, of this part XI, by 66.7 percent.

^{8/} The applicant's share of any payment, deduction, acreage, etc., shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of part V governing the applicant's share of payment.

2. On each farm individually, determine the applicant's share of the soil-building allowance (without regard to the minimum soil-building allowance) computed in accordance with the provisions of Part III, Section 3, except that, item 2 in Subsection A of said Part and Section shall not be used in such computation.
3. To the amount obtained under item 1, above, add the amount obtained under item 2, above, and the result shall be the soil-building allowance for all farms owned or operated by the applicant in the county.

C. The amount obtained under Subsection A of this Section 3, not in excess of the soil-building allowance obtained under Subsection B of this Section 3 shall, subject to the applicable provisions of this Part XI, be the amount of the Class II payment to the applicant.

Sec. 4. Adjustment in Payments. -- In the event that any person who makes application for payment with respect to any diversion farm has an interest as owner or operator in another farm or farms in the same State upon which the aggregate 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops exceeds the soil-depleting base acreage for such farm or farms, the applicant's share of any payment may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be adjusted to offset such increase in soil-depleting acreage.

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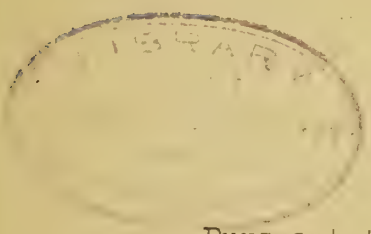
Issued January 14, 1937.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 101 - WYOMING


Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of the said act in 1937, in accordance with the provisions of this Western Region Bulletin No. 101 - Wyoming, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15 and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payments, deductions, and allowances herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Such rates of payments, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation in the Western Region, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Wyoming, the following terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as follows:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WESTERN REGION means the area included in the States of North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

WESTERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Western Region.

STATE COMMITTEE or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Wyoming.

COUNTY COMMITTEE or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of individuals designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, and wherever applicable a state, a political subdivision of a state, or any agency thereof or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who rents land from another for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash, for a fixed commodity payment, or for the crop from a fixed acreage, or for a share of the crop.

OPERATOR means a person who, as owner or share tenant, is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

CROPLAND means all farm land which has been tilled and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930,

and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops thereon.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the soil-depleting base from the total number of acres of cropland excluding the acreage devoted to commercial orchards on January 1, 1937.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base, and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENT means a payment made with respect to land on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 and may be referred to as a Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved soil-building practices and may be referred to as a Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a soil-building payment on such farm.

NON-CROP PASTURE LAND means farm land other than cropland or range land, fenced, and used exclusively for pasture.

RANGE-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of approved range-building practices.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any ranching unit which may be earned as a range-building payment on such ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, operates, or a person who acts in similar capacity in the operation of, a ranching unit.

RANGE LAND means any land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, in which a ranch operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof, which produces forage for range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

RANCHING UNIT means all range land which is used by the ranch operator as a single unit in producing range livestock, with farm machinery, work stock, and labor substantially separate from that of any other range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats or the equivalent thereof. 1/

GRAZING CAPACITY OF RANGE LAND means that number of animal units which such land will sustain, on a twelve-month basis, over a period of years without injury to the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.

DIVERSION FARM means any farm with respect to which the soil-depleting base is equal to, or in excess of, both 20 acres and 20 percent of the total cropland on the farm. Upon recommendation of the County Committee and the State Committee, the Secretary may designate for any county or other area, a different basis for determining diversion farms.

NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diversion farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes, sweet-potatoes and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of production was sold off the farm.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF DIVERSION AND SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS

Payment will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the State of Wyoming at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein.

1/ Two yearlings equal one cow or one horse. A calf or a colt shall be classed as a yearling, and a lamb shall be classed as a mature sheep, after January 1 of the year following its birth.

Section 1. Diversion Payments.--With respect to diversion farms, payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm, not in excess of fifteen percent of such base, at an average rate for the United States of \$6.00 per acre, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. 1/

Section 2. Sugar Beet Payments.--Payment will be made with respect to the acreage of sugar beets grown on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm, at a rate per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm; provided, that practices with relation to sugar beets are carried out on such farm in 1937, as follows:

- A. An acreage equal to not less than 40 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets; or
- B. Both of the following:
 - 1. Sugar beets are grown in 1937 only on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936, and
 - 2. An acreage equal to not less than 20 percent of the 1937 acreage of sugar beets is devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 on land which is customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets.

Provided, however, that if either 1 or 2 alone is performed, the payment will be one-half of the payment that would otherwise be made.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Section 1. Soil-Building Practices and Rates.--Payment will be made for carrying out on cropland or on non-crop pasture land in 1937 any of the soil-building practices listed below, provided that the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. The soil-building practices prescribed in this section shall not be eligible for payment unless such practices are carried out in a locality where, in the determination of the State Committee, such practices are desirable from the standpoint of agricultural conservation and are carried out in conformity with methods generally recognized as desirable for the locality, and which tend to effectuate the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Payments will not be made for more than one practice carried out on the same acreage except that payments will be made for any one of the practices prescribed in Items A, B, C, D, and E in addition to any one of the practices prescribed in Items F, H, and I. Payment will also be made for the practice prescribed in Item H in addition to the practice prescribed in Item I.

Practices and Conditions	:Rate of :Payment :
A. Perennial Legumes including alfalfa, white clover, red clover, alsike clover, and such other perennial legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	: : : : : :
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$4.00 per : acre : : : :
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, when good seed of an adapted variety is used under either of the following conditions:	: \$2.50 per : acre : : :
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: : : : :

Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
B. Perennial Grasses including bluegrass, orchard, grama, buffalo, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass), rye grasses, timothy, redtop, and such other perennial grasses as are approved by the Director of the Western Division, when seeded alone or in approved mixtures.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$3.50 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	\$2.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	
C. Biennial and Annual Sweet Clover and such other annual legumes as are approved by the Director of the Western Division.	
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	\$2.00 per acre
2. Seeding on cropland under either of the following conditions:	\$1.00 per acre
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	

Practices and Conditions	:Rate of :Payment :
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	: : : : : :
D. Crested Wheat Grass seeded on cropland in 1937.	: \$3.00 per : acre :
E. Mixtures of Perennial and Biennial Legumes and Perennial Grasses recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.	: : : : :
1. Seeding and establishment of a good stand on cropland in 1937, either alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: \$3.50 per : acre : :
2. Seeding on cropland in 1937, under either of the following conditions:	: \$2.00 per : acre :
a. Without establishment of a good stand if seeded alone or with a nurse crop which is not harvested for grain or hay.	: : : :
b. With or without establishment of a good stand if seeded with a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay.	: : : :
F. Establishment of terraces on cropland in 1937, provided, however, plans for the terracing project are approved in advance by the County Committee.	: 40 cents :per 100 linear :feet :
G. Forest Trees	:
1. Planting of trees on cropland in 1937, provided, the land is maintained in a good state of cultivation and plantings are protected from livestock, with not less than 200 living trees per acre at time of compliance.	: \$10.00 per : acre : : : :

Practices and Conditions	:Rate of :Payment :
J. The restoring to native grass of land on which a crop was harvested or seeded for harvest at least once since January 1, 1930, and which, in accordance with good farming practices, should be permanently devoted to grass; provided, (1) the operator and owner have designated the acreage and stated his or their intention to restore such acreage to grass; (2) approval has been obtained from the county committee; and (3) such land is not pastured, cropped or tilled in 1937.	: \$0.25 per : acre
K. The following practices will be applicable only in the counties of Laramie, Platte, Goshen, Niobrara, and Converse, and such other counties or portions of counties as may be recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Western Division:	:
1. Fall or winter listing of cropland at approximately right angles to the prevailing winds, to control wind erosion, in such manner, and time of listing as are approved in advance by the County Committee.	: \$0.25 per : acre
L. The following practices will be applicable only to non-crop pasture acreage:	:
1. For reseeding depleted non-crop pasture land with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses. <u>Payment not in excess of \$2.00 per acre.</u>	: \$0.20 per : pound of : seed sown
2. For furrowing on the contour, furrows to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and constructed on slopes in excess of 2%, with intervals between furrows not more than 25 feet.	: \$0.50 per : acre

Practices and Conditions	:Rate of :Payment
M. Perennial Noxious Weed ^{1/} Control. When, after the approval of the county committee, seriously infested plots of weeds listed below are controlled by periodic cultivation or chemical treatment in accordance with specifications issued by the Director of the Western Division.	:
1. Chemical treatment	: \$10.00 per : acre
2. Periodic Cultivation	: \$ 5.00 per : acre

Sec. 2. Soil-Building Allowance.--The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be computed as follows:

- A. For a diversion farm, \$10.00 or the sum of the following items, whichever is greater:
 1. \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base.
 2. \$4.00 varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, ^{2/} for each acre diverted for payment from the general soil-depleting base.
 3. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, ^{2/} for each acre devoted to commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

^{1/} perennial noxious weeds shall include: Canada thistle, bind weed or wild morning glory, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, white top or hoary cress and white ragweed (franseria discolor).

^{2/} The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

4. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 5. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 6. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 7. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
- B. For a non-diversion farm, \$20.00 or the sum of the following items whichever is greater:
1. Eighty cents, varying among individual farms as the productivity of the cropland on the farm varies from average productivity of all such cropland in the United States, for each acre of cropland on the farm in 1937. 1/
 2. \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 3. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 4. \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
 5. Fifty cents for each animal unit, in excess of five, which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

1/ The methods to be followed in determining the productivity of the cropland on the farm are contained in Western Region Bulletin No. 102.

Practices and Conditions	:Rate of :Payment :
I. Natural Reseeding by Deferred Grazing	:
Payment will be made for withholding range land from:	\$0.35 per
grazing for the period (from the start of forage	:animal unit
growth to seed maturity) established by the State	: for each
Committee at a rate computed on the basis of 35¢ per:	full month
full month of such period for each animal unit of	:
that number of animal units, not in excess of 25%	:
of the grazing capacity, which is the same percent-	:
age of the grazing capacity of the ranching unit as	:
the acreage upon which grazing is deferred is of the:	:
total acreage of range land in the ranching unit.	:
Payment will not be made for this practice (1) if	:
the operator permits the remainder of the range land:	:
in the ranching unit to be grazed to an extent that	:
causes deterioration of such range land, and (2) if	:
the deferred grazing is carried out on range land	:
in the ranching unit which normally is not used	:
for grazing during such period.	:

Sec. 2. Range-Building Allowance.--The range-building allowance for any ranching unit shall be equal to \$1.50 times the grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Sec. 3. Range-Building Payment.--Payments made for carrying out range-building practices shall not be subject to deduction for increase in acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Sec. 4. Eligibility for Payment.--Application for range-building payments may be made only by ranch operators. In case there are two or more ranch operators the application must be made by all the ranch operators.

Range-building payments will be made to (1) a sole ranch operator or (2) each ranch operator of a group of two or more ranch operators: Provided all ranch operators signify in the application for payment a percentum of the total payment under the application for payment, to be made to each ranch operator.

PART V. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Section 1. Division of Payments Between Owner and Operator.

- A. All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be divided among owners and share tenants, in the same proportion as the principal crop or the proceeds thereof is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term "principal crop" as used herein means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937; provided, however, that
1. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage in 1937 than any other soil-depleting crop, the principal crop shall be the soil-depleting crop which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.
 2. If there is no soil-depleting crop seeded on the farm for harvest in 1937, the principal crop shall be the soil-conserving crop having the largest 1937 acreage.

Upon the recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining the principal crop may be employed.

- B. The sugar beet payment shall be divided among owners and share tenants, in the same proportion as the sugar beet crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement.
- C. All payments shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Section 2. 1937 Owner or Operator Entitled to Payments

All payments, except sugar beet and range-building payments, shall be made to the 1937 owner or operator who shares in the principal crop on the farm in 1937. However, if the county committee determines that a 1937 operator of a farm, who did not share in such principal crop, did contribute as an operator to performance on the farm qualifying for such payments, such operator shall be entitled to such portion of the operator's share of the payment to be made with respect to the farm as is agreed upon in writing by the operators entitled to share in such payments and approved by the county committee, or as is determined by the county committee in the absence of such agreement.

PART VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT

Section 1. Modifications for Farms under Special Programs.--The Secretary may designate one or more counties or other areas for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In event that any such county or other area is designated the allowances, rates and conditions of payment for such county or other area will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of the state bulletin shall not be applicable in such county or other designated area.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the county committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Section 2. Destruction of Foods, Fibers, and Feed Grains.--Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV, of this bulletin no payments will be made for changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains.

Section 3. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.--Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of this bulletin, payment will be withheld if the Secretary determines that any rotation, cropping or other practices adopted in 1937 tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Section 4. Deductions for Increase in Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.--If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on any farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for the farm, a deduction shall be made from the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm in an amount computed by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 1, Part II; provided, however, that if the soil-depleting base for the farm is less than 20 acres, such deduction shall be computed only with respect to the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres.

Section 5. Change in Lease or Cropping Agreements Affecting Payments to Tenants.--If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreements for the farm for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants would be entitled if the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part and payments may be made to, or divided among, such tenants in proportion to the share of the principal crop to which such tenants were entitled under the 1935 or 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Section 6. Practices Not Qualifying for Payment.--

- A. No payment will be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice unless it is carried out in accordance with the general standards of good farming or good ranching practices.
- B. No payment shall be made with respect to any soil-building or range-building practice for which the labor, seed, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency.

Section 7. Association Expenses.--There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments made to members of each County Agricultural Conservation Association all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by such Association in cooperating in carrying out in such county the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There shall be credited to each County Agricultural Conservation Association for the payment of administrative expenses the amount of \$2.00 per farm for that number of farms with respect to which it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) will be \$20.00 or less.

Section 8. Application and Eligibility for Payment.

- A. Payments will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a payment will be required to show that work sheets have been executed either in 1936 or 1937 covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met in 1937. Any person applying for a payment who owns

or operates land in more than one county in the State may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.

- B. An application for a payment may be made by an owner, share tenant, ranch operator, or such other person as may be designated by the Secretary.
- C. A farming or ranching unit located in two or more adjoining counties shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling thereon is located, or, if there is no such principal dwelling, such farming or ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farming or ranching unit is located.

Section 9. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

- A. Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.
- B. Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1937 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- C. Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1937 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- D. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.
- E. Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses, is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

PART VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Base.--There will be established a soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm .

- A. On each farm for which a work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such soil-depleting base for the farm in 1937 shall be the total soil-depleting base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, changes in crop classifications, and further adjustments that will result in a soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with soil-depleting bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.
- B. On farms for which no work sheet was executed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all soil-depleting crops seeded for the 1936 harvest subject to the following adjustments:
 1. Where, because of weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually seeded on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops seeded on such farm under normal conditions in past years.
 2. Where the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 for any farm, adjusted if necessary as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of soil-depleting crops seeded for harvest in 1936 on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

- C. A county limit for the farms participating in the program in each county will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the aggregate of the soil-depleting bases established in each county shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In establishing county limits, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall consider the ratio of all acreage of soil-depleting crops in the county to all cropland in the county, the ratio of the soil-depleting bases established in a county to the acreage of cropland on all farms for which such bases have been established, and any other pertinent information which is available.

Section 2. Soil-Conserving Base.--The soil-conserving base shall be equal to the total acreage of cropland less the soil-depleting base and the acreage in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Section 3. Establishment of Grazing Capacity.--There will be established a grazing capacity for each ranching unit for which an application for determination of grazing capacity is received. Such grazing capacity shall be based upon the report submitted by the range examiner, who, in examining the range and making his report thereon, will take into consideration the following: (a) composition, palatability, and density of growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic and cultural features; (e) classes of livestock; (f) presence or absence of rodent and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) previous use. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all ranching units in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such land.

PART VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

Farm land, when devoted to the crops or uses indicated hereinafter, shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary.

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops.--Land devoted to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested:

- a. Small grains including flax, except as indicated under item a of section 2 and item d of section 3 of this part VIII.
- b. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn)
- c. Potatoes
- d. Sugar Beets
- e. Root crops grown for feed
- f. Cultivated sunflowers
- g. Truck and vegetable crops and their seed, melons and strawberries
- h. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghum, and sudan grass harvested for seed, grain, or hay
- i. Millets
- j. Soybeans, field beans, canning beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, and canning peas, harvested for grain, seed or hay except as indicated under item d of section 3 of this part VIII.

Section 2. Soil-Conserving Crops.--Land devoted to any of the following crops in 1937 shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year (within the meaning of section 1, part VIII) shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for such year:

- a. The following legumes and perennial grasses and such other legumes and grasses as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division when seeded with a nurse crop if such nurse crop is not harvested for grain or hay; alfalfa, alsike clover, sweet clover, red clover, blue grass, orchard grass, bromo grass, grama grass, buffalo grass, wheat grasses, rye grasses, timothy, and redtop.
- b. Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Section 3. Neutral Uses.--Lans devoted to the following uses or crops shall be regarded as devoted to neutral uses:

- a. Idle cropland
- b. Cultivated fallow
- c. Artichokes, nursery stocks
- d. Any acreage devoted in 1937 to the production of emergency forage crops consisting of millets, Sudan grass, rape, oats, barley, and annual legumes or mixtures of such crops which the county committee determines is equivalent to the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which was winter-killed or destroyed by drouth in the period beginning July 1, 1936; provided, such use of land shall have been approved by the county committee prior to May 1, 1937.
- e. Orchards, and bush fruits

PART IX. APPEALS

Section 1. Appeals from Determinations of County Committee.--Any person who has reason to believe that any base, productivity index, grazing capacity, or any division of payment, determined for his farm or ranching unit by the county committee, is not equitable, may request such committee to reconsider its determination. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,

H. A. Wallace,

Secretary of Agriculture, has
hereunto set his hand and
caused the official seal of
the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the city of
Washington, District of Columbia,
this 14th day of January, 1937.

(S E A L)

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture

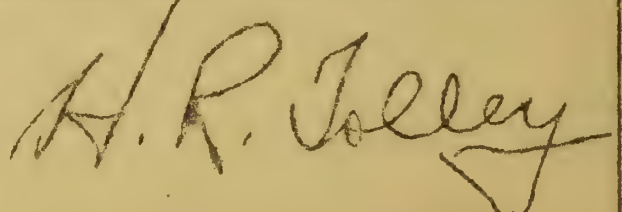
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION -- A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With the launching of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, farmers of the United States are commencing the second year of operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

The 1937 Program, like the 1936 Program, emphasizes the conservation phase of agricultural improvement. For 1937, refinements have been made in the 1936 program, on the basis of recommendations made by the farmers at local and county meetings held throughout the country last fall. Such changes as have been made for the 1937 program place greater emphasis on the adoption of soil-building practices on the farms of participating producers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration entertains a sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation shown in the past programs by community and county committeemen, by extension workers, and by many leaders of the farm organizations. I have the greatest confidence that this fine spirit and whole-hearted effort will make it possible to get the 1937 program under way in time to benefit the greatest possible number of farmers.

The extent to which the program will aid farmers in each State and county and thus accomplish its objectives, will, in a large measure, depend upon the thoroughness with which extension workers, community and county committeemen, and farm-organization leaders help their neighbors to understand the underlying principles as well as the provisions applying to individual farms.



H. R. TOLLEY, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

